

REPORT
OF THE
INSPECTORS OF IRISH FISHERIES
ON THE
SEA AND INLAND FISHERIES OF IRELAND,
FOR

1873.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.



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TO HIS GRACE JAMES, DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G.,

LORD LIEUTENANT-GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACE,

In conformity with the 112th sec. 5 & 6 Vic., cap. 106, we beg to submit our Report for the year 1873, being the fifth since our appointment.

Owing to the delay in obtaining the necessary returns from some of the districts, and the period necessarily occupied in printing the voluminous tables contained in the Appendix, it was impossible for us to present this Report earlier.

THE SEA FISHERIES.

The number of craft of all descriptions engaged in fishing in 1873, according to the Coast-guard returns, was 7,181, and the crews 29,307.

The returns by the Collectors of Customs were 6,919 craft, and 30,180 men and boys, being less in the former by 262, and more in the latter by 878, as compared with the Coast-guard. The discrepancy in the two returns is considerably less than what occurred last year. It is extremely difficult to account for the difference, and so much delay would be caused by trying to discover which return is the correct one, that we deem it better not to make the attempt.

From the precise instructions which we issued to the Coast-guard as to the mode of collecting Statistics, and the care with which we believe they have carried them out, we are disposed to think that their figures may be relied on.

Comparing their return for 1872 with that for 1873, it will be seen that during the last year there has been a decrease in fishing craft of 783, and in the crews of 2,004.

The following shows the gradual decrease that has taken place in the number of vessels, and boats, and crews for the last 25 years:—

NUMBER OF VESSELS AND BOATS, MEN AND BOYS, EMPLOYED IN THE COAST FISHERIES,
from 1846 to 1873, inclusive.

Year.	Vessels and Boats.	Men and Boys.	Year.	Vessels and Boats.	Men and Boys.
1846	19,883	113,073	1860	13,483	56,530
1848	19,652	81,717	1861	11,845	48,634
1849	18,100	71,505	1862	11,590	50,120
1850	16,247	68,380	1863	11,375	48,501
1851	14,756	64,612	1864	9,300	40,346
1852	11,789	58,863	1865	9,455	40,802
1853	12,381	49,308	1866	9,444	40,663
1854	11,079	48,257	1867	9,333	38,444
1855	11,251	47,854	1868	9,184	39,339*
1856	11,069	45,774	1870	9,099	38,650
1857	12,758	53,673	1871	9,099	38,650
1858	11,823	52,101	1872	7,914	31,311
1859	11,881	50,115	1873	7,181	29,307

* There must be some error in this return. An increase of 827 men is set forth at Clifden, and only 19 vessels; this would give an average of nearly 44 men to each of the additional vessels.

From the foregoing it will be seen that the vessels and boats are less by considerably more than half as compared with 1846, and that the crews are nearly reduced to one-fourth.

The 5,247 boats returned as being partially engaged in fishing with their crews of 20,759 are for the greater part of the year otherwise employed, such as cutting seaweed, conveying goods, turf, manure, and passengers, so that not more than about 1,934 vessels and boats can be considered as devoted almost exclusively to fishing, and about 8,548 men and boys. Much more beyond that number could derive the entire or greater part of their support from fishing and the public derive a proportionately greater supply of food.

Every year since our appointment we have stated the causes that have led to the decay of fishing industry, and pointed out the remedy which we consider could be successfully applied for its resuscitation, but unfortunately without effect.

Our representations not having been attended to, we apprehend that around the greater part of the coast there will be a still further decadence, a great industrial resource will for the most part go to waste, and a valuable nursery for the Royal and Mercantile Marine will deteriorate.

We have only to repeat again what we have so frequently expressed, that small loans judiciously advanced to industrious fishermen on satisfactory security would go far to arrest the decline that is going on so rapidly.

The operations of the Society for Bettering the Condition of the Poor of Ireland afford an instance that loans might be made and great good accomplished without loss, as the Society has advanced many thousands to fishermen, all of which have been repaid.

To enter further on this part of the subject would be only to recapitulate what has appeared in our preceding Reports, that of last year contains almost all that can be said in support of our views; and we therefore beg to call your Grace's attention to it, as we shall confine ourselves to the following brief extract from it:—

We have ventured to repeat our statements of preceding years, as we believe they contain elements of the most vital importance to the fisheries; and as it is the only industry in the country which the Government may be said to have particularly in its charge, and therefore has responsibilities with regard to it that do not exist with respect to any other, we deem it incumbent on us to call attention to its rapid decline around the greater part of the coast, and the means by which we believe, without appreciable loss to the Exchequer, great and lasting good might be effected.

Unless our suggestion be adopted, we must continue, as at present, almost powerless to accomplish anything of value for the sea fisheries. Every day's delay, as we have before stated, will increase the difficulties of resuscitation.

It has often been urged by those not having an intimate acquaintance with the coast of Ireland, that there is sufficient capital to induce private enterprise to do whatever is necessary for the development of the fisheries. This holds good with regard to those parts of the coast where large shoals of fish come in at fixed periods. For instance, as regards the herring fishery on the east coast, and the mackerel on the south, private enterprise has done much, and very likely will continue to do all that is necessary for the prosecution of fishing industry on these portions of the sea-board, as there are other favouring circumstances in addition to the almost certain influx of the shoals of fish at regular periods. The extent of coast occupied by the chief herring and mackerel fisheries does not, however, exceed 300 miles out of a coast line of 2,500.

Around the greater part of the coast, however, the case is very different. Take, for example, long stretches of the coasts of Donegal, Mayo, Galway, Clare, and Kerry, where the fishing can only be carried on at uncertain periods, owing to the stormy character of the coast.

There the fisherman (unless he combines farming with fishing, cannot live by it, and would be in a state of enforced idleness for the greater part of the year,) carries on his operations necessarily on so small a scale that there is no inducement to invest capital in his petty enterprise. His neighbours are either too poor or too cautious; and we regret to say that on the part of the landlords we see no evidence of a desire to afford material aid to promote fishing industry.

The humble individual fisherman who prosecutes his calling has to do so often under serious difficulties. He has to shift for himself. Be he ever so skilful, honest, and industrious, the loss of a boat or nets will, in numerous instances, necessitate his abandoning the employment, with many chances against his ever again being able to return to it. This is not alone a loss to himself, but also to the immediate community he lives amongst, deprived of the opportunity of obtaining through him occasionally a change of food.

To the State every man under existing circumstances abandoning the pursuit is a serious loss; first, there is so much food lost to the public, as the former fisherman not only obtains from the land he cultivates all that can be produced, but draws from the sea what otherwise would, for the most part, go to waste. Secondly, he performs an important part in maintaining a valuable nursery for the mercantile and royal navy.

It has been often urged, as an argument against aiding the fisherman, that if the landlords would do certain things, and the solvent portion of the mercantile community also aid, that all that is required would be accomplished. This is quite true, but neither class will give the very slightest help. We have found the landed proprietors occasionally willing to lend their moral influence to improve the condition of the fishermen on their estates, but unwilling to afford any other aid. Amidst all this indifference it is gratifying to us to be enabled to record one instance—unfortunately the only one—of a generous desire to assist the struggling fishermen. Mr. Benjamin Whitworth of Manchester, late Member for Drogheda, offered this year to give £3,000 to this department for their benefit, provided that a further sum of £8,000 would be contributed for the purpose. We much apprehend that a sufficient response from even the whole of Ireland cannot be expected, so as to enable his noble offer to be availed of.

The offer of Mr. Whitworth mentioned above, has not, we regret to say, had the effect of inducing others even in a lesser degree to follow his generous example so far

as the special object for which he is willing to subscribe is concerned. Mr. Whitworth has kindly offered to supplement his first offer by £500 if the remaining £7,500 can be obtained to complete the £10,000.

We are glad, however, to be enabled to state that to the appeal made by the Inspector of the district in which the Islands of Boffin and Shark, county Galway, are situated, there was a generous response towards aiding the great distress which prevailed amongst the islanders last year. A portion of the money subscribed has been devoted to loans to those following fishing towards the purchase of boats and gear.

Many of them were thus enabled to pursue their occupation. There has not been sufficient time since advances were made to them, to pronounce whether the condition of re-payment on which they were made will be fulfilled.

The Inspector is also making an effort, which promises to be successful, to raise a sufficient fund to enable the fishermen of the Claddagh, at Galway, to procure boats and other appliances for trawling. He proposes, should sufficient funds be subscribed, that advances should be made on the same conditions as to the fishermen of Boffin and Shark.

According to the Reports by the Inspecting Commanders of Coast-guard from the twenty-nine divisions with which the coast is divided, a spirit of emigration is said to exist amongst the fishermen in twenty divisions. Fisheries improving in seven divisions, not improving in twenty-two. No conflict between persons pursuing different modes of fishing in twenty-eight divisions—a dispute in one.

Fishermen peaceable and orderly in twenty-four divisions—no remark on this point in four.

Fishing usually combined with farming in twenty-five divisions.

Portions of the coast unguarded, i.e. not visited by the Coast-guard, in fifteen divisions.

The only dispute that occurred between persons pursuing different modes of fishing was off the Wexford Coast, and of a trifling character, owing to a disagreement between trawlers and herring fishers.

The conduct of the Irish fishermen, and their amenability to the laws are most praiseworthy. Any violation of the peace being usually of a very unimportant nature and exceedingly rare.

At Kinsale, last summer, a dispute arose between the fishermen engaged in the mackerel fishing and the buyers, owing to the latter wanting to deduct a commission from the former, which they had not been in the habit of paying. A violent demonstration took place against the buyers, in suppressing which the Constabulary were compelled to fire, and a Manx fisherman was unfortunately shot dead. The abandonment by the buyers of the contemplated impost restored tranquillity.

The Coast-guard officer in his report, in allusion to the Irish fishermen, says—"Every one speaks highly of their conduct when on strike."

It is only right to observe that this riot could be only partially attributed to the Irish fishermen, as the other fishermen who took an active part in it were by far the most numerous.

The highest number of vessels of the following countries engaged in the mackerel fishing off Kinsale this year was—Manx, 181; English, 42; Irish, 98; Scotch, 2; French, 70.

The highest number of vessels engaged in the herring fishing off Howth of the following countries was—Cornish, 182; Irish, 155; Manx, 107; Scotch, 54. More detailed particulars respecting these two branches of the fisheries are given under their respective heads.

Apart from the principal herring and mackerel fisheries, which may be said to be confined to about 300 miles out of a coast line of 2,500, we receive numerous representations from the fishermen that there is a considerable falling off in the amount of fish frequenting the coast as compared with twenty-five years ago, especially in the descriptions taken by long and short lines. They also state that the fish, particularly the latter kind, keep further out to sea than formerly. This necessitates the use of larger and better boats, which most of the fishermen being unable to procure, has been one of the causes of the large abandonment of fishing pursuits going on for some time, and affords another illustration of the good that might be accomplished by loans.

We addressed an inquiry to the Coast-guard officers amongst the queries sent to them this year respecting the asserted decrease in quantity of fish, and their keeping farther out to sea, and as will be seen by their replies, from page 22 to 33, many of them confirm this view.

Much other important information respecting the fisheries will be found in the same place from the Inspecting Commanders, to whom, as well as to the force under them, we stand much indebted for the valuable assistance they always readily afford in the collection of information, and the judicious enforcement of the laws.

THE HERRING FISHERY.

The capture on the whole was much less than the previous year. The prices were however better.

At Howth, the capture during the summer season of 1873 was 74,632 mease, as against 107,087 in 1872. The highest price obtained in 1873 per mease was £2 0s. 6d., as against £1 9s. 4d. in 1872. Average price obtained per mease in 1873 £1 2s. 3½d., do. in 1872, 18s. 1½d.

Gross Receipts at Howth in 1873,	.	.	.	.	.	.	£23,170	18	6	-
" At Ardglass, 1873,	29,376 mease.	.	.	.	.	.	96,855	9	0	
" " "	1873, 67,114 "	.	.	.	.	.	30,000	1	3	
" " "	1873,	.	.	.	.	.	46,513	16	6	
" " "	Kilcock, 1873, 13,890 "	.	.	.	.	.	13,349	16	6	
" " "	1873, 15,500 "	.	.	.	.	.	13,349	16	6	
" " "	1873,	.	.	.	.	.	34,841	0	0	

As there appears to be a doubt as to the exact sum received in 1873, we omit giving it.

At Arklow, 1873, 41,018 mease.

Gross Receipts " 1873, 29,000 "

MACKEREL FISHERY.

The capture was considerable, amounting to 120,000 boxes of six score each as compared with 60,000 boxes in 1872.

The prices varied from 6d. to 60s. per six score. The low price was occasioned by the want of ice at one period, when large quantities had to be thrown overboard; fifteen steamboats and seventeen cutters were constantly employed in conveying the fish to the English markets; their united tonnage amounted to 2,309 tons.

In addition to the fish captured by British and Irish vessels a large unascertained quantity was taken by the French, which was cured on board and brought to France.

It is calculated that fully £20,000 might have been gained by the fishermen during the eight days lost in the best part of the season, while they remained idle on account of the dispute with the buyers.

THE PILCHARD FISHERIES.

Although vast quantities of this fish appear off the south coast there is no regular fishery, and no attempt made to cure them for exportation, or even for home consumption very few are cured, as they appear earlier off the Irish coast than in Cornwall; if proper means were adopted the foreign markets might be supplied before any could be shipped from England; much money might also be made by extracting oil from this fish.

As stated in our preceding Report we instructed persons at Kinsale in the mode of preparing pilchards for foreign and home consumption. Some of the latter, prepared under our direction were much relished, and sold well, but the matter was not followed up, and the vast shoals of this valuable fish which visit our coast are suffered to pass without almost an appreciable part being taken compared to what might be.

LINE FISHING.

This mode of fishing is largely followed by fishermen in localities unsuitable for net fishing, and where shoals of herring and mackerel do not abound, and by fishermen elsewhere unable to incur the cost of suitable boats and gear for herring, mackerel and trawl fishing.

Owing to the fish not approaching the shore as closely in many places as in former years, many line fishermen from the insufficiency of their boats, and their inability to buy suitable ones to go further out to sea, have either to abandon the pursuit or follow it at great disadvantage. Loans in such instances would be productive of great advantage both to the fishermen and the public.

TRAWLING.

During the year we relaxed a portion of the restrictions against trawling in Waterford Harbour which we expect will result in encouraging enterprise and increase capture, without injuring those following other modes of fishing.

The precautions which we have taken for the proper protection of the latter, in every instance where we have wholly or partially removed the restrictions which we found existing against trawling, have had the desired effect, as no unpleasantness has arisen between persons pursuing other modes of fishing.

The experiments making in Galway Bay, alluded to in our last Report, were obliged to be suspended in consequence of the removal of the coast guard officer conducting them to another district.

OSTER FISHERIES.

During the year we granted eight licences for the cultivation of oysters, making a total of 125 licensed beds, occupying 18,512 acres.

With regard to them we can only repeat our observations of last year:—

"In the majority of the licences we would be fully justified in withdrawing them, on the ground that the conditions on which they were granted have not been fulfilled, viz., sufficient stocking and proper cultivation. In many cases there is not even a pretence of doing anything, the licensees contenting themselves with getting whatever oysters they can off the beds for their private consumption. Some of the leases embrace hundreds of acres of seashore and sea bottom (in one instance nearly 1,800 acres), in the aggregate 17,935 acres, from which the public are excluded from dredging or picking oysters."

"We consider that this exclusion should not be continued, unless the conditions alluded to are complied with."

The attempts at artificial cultivation, except in very few instances, cannot be said to be even partially successful.

The return from Arklow shows that the principal natural banks produced last year 13,640 barrels, prices averaging from 18s. to 22s. per barrel of 450, large and small, each; in 1872 16,000 barrels were taken.

From the investigations we made with regard to spatting we found it to have been very deficient; in many places there was hardly a sign of spat. As the fall in 1872 was better than for some years before, it will go some way to compensate for what we may designate the failure of young oysters last season.

SUN FISH OR BASKING SHARK FISHERY.

These fish mostly frequent the west and north-west coast, but are found occasionally elsewhere. The islanders of Shark and Bottin, according to the report by Mr. Brady, the Inspector of the district, capture some.

Formerly thirty or forty are said to have been killed in a season. In 1873 only one was captured, owing to the defective boats and gear. Nine-ton half-decked boats were employed in past years in that fishery. Of late years the fishermen wait until the fish approach the coast, and then go in pursuit in row boats of a poor description. A spear, or harpoon attached to a long coil of rope, is used for the capture.

From 120 to 150 gallons of oil may be obtained from one fish, this formerly sold at from £40 to £60 per ton.

The last fish captured measured 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet in length and 16 feet in girth, and weighed about 9 or 10 tons. As a portion of the funds raised by Mr. Brady, Inspector of the district, for the relief of the islanders, has been devoted to providing them with improved boats and appliances for the capture of the sun fish, it is to be hoped that this fishing will become more important than it has been for some years past.

HARBOURS.

During the year we recommended that the harbour of Port Oriel, at Clogher Head, county Louth, should be improved and extended.

That a pier and landing-ship should be constructed at Gortalea, county Donegal, and landing-ships made at Greystones, county Wicklow, Malinbeg, county Donegal, and at Inishshark, and Inishboffin, county Galway.

We consider that it would be most desirable to make some change in the law which now exists with respect to the construction of harbours, as if tenders cannot be obtained for the work within the amount estimated by the Board of Works, the local contributors must undertake to pay their proportion of whatever it may cost in excess in the event of the Board proceeding with the construction.

It is often a matter of great difficulty to induce local parties to subscribe, or rate-payers to charge the barony with their required quota, even where the amount is defined, but an almost insurmountable difficulty is offered when they are called on, to bind themselves to meet an unascertained amount.

The following harbours and landing-places are in course of construction, or are about to be proceeded with:—Glin, county Limerick; Courtmasherry, county Cork; Giles-quay, county Louth; Port Oriel, Inishboffin, and Inishshark.

We cannot conclude this part of our report, without recommending the desirability of having placed under our immediate control a vessel (either a first class cutter, or a gun-boat) for not only the protection of the fisheries, but enabling us to carry out many experiments from time to time which would be of advantage to the sea and oyster fisheries. It would also enable us from time to time to visit the fisheries in distant parts of the country, and off some of the distant islands more frequently than we can possibly do at present. We desire to state that the Scotch Fishery Board has attached to it permanently a vessel of from 100 to 150 tons, with a crew of 22 hands, and in addition the Admiralty generally put upon the coast of Scotland one of their steamers in communication with the Board, to look after the fisheries; and during the herring and mackerel fishing season on the east and south-east coast of Ireland, when vessels from England, Scotland, Isle of Man, and France assemble, it would be of great importance to have such a vessel under our control—while at other seasons ample employment would be found for her in aiding in the protection of the salmon fisheries, particularly in such places as the Estuaries of the Shannon, the Lee, Blackwater, Waterford harbour, &c., where from their great extent it is impossible to prevent, under present system, the great poaching which is carried on annually.

THE INLAND FISHERIES.

The division of Ireland into three divisions, as mentioned in our last report, continues to work in a satisfactory manner, and enables each one of us to know the particular wants of the division assigned to our care, and the means tending in our opinion to promote to the greatest advantage the fisheries in general.

We again submit to your Grace reports for the divisions in our charge with regard to the salmon fisheries in the order in which we sign the Report, and which varies every year.

MR. BRADY'S REPORT.

LIMERICK District.

In my last report will be found the extent of this district—the principal rivers and their main features, capabilities and impediments therein—together with the close seasons and by-laws in force, which remain unaltered up to the present. The by-law dated 5th February, 1856, made by the then Commissioners of Fisheries (the Commissioners of Public Works) prohibiting the use of nets in that part of the river Shannon between Wellesley-bridge and the railway bridge between the 1st of June and 12th February, after several inquiries and investigations, has been repealed, but as there has been an appeal lodged against our decision, the by-law of 1856 still remains in force, until its repeal has been approved by the Lord Lieutenant in Council in accordance with the provisions of the 92nd section of the 5th & 6th Vic., c. 106. This is the only change made in this extensive district during the past year, though several persons consider that the time has now arrived for reconsidering and altering, if necessary, the close seasons fixed by our order of December, 1870. This shall form the subject of inquiry early in the ensuing season.

The general state of the fisheries in the district is very satisfactory. The capture of fish in the tidal waters has not only been more productive during the past than the preceding year, but the fish have considerably increased in size and weight. The average weight of fish taken during the year was about 18 lbs., which is probably the largest average in Ireland. Numbers, however, were taken from 40 to 46 lbs. in weight. The angling, I regret to say, particularly in the famous Castleconnell waters, has not been so good as could be desired. I cannot attempt to give any reason for this when I know there have been such good sportsmen at work in this place, and when there have been so many fish captured by net and otherwise in the higher parts of this river.

Nearly all the fish captured in this district are exported, a few spring fish only being retained for home consumption. The revenue has fallen off during the past year by £97. This is from the diminution in the number of licences issued for cross lines, snap nets, drift nets, pole nets, and stake weirs. In each of these there was a considerable falling off, while in some other engines, as for instance, rods, draft nets, and cribs, there was an increase. The amount, however, paid to water bailiffs exceeded that in 1872 by

£79. A summary of the prosecutions during the year will be found in the Appendices. In my last report I stated that in my opinion the system of protection adopted in this extensive district had a serious drawback. I referred to the want of supervision of the water bailiffs, about 140 of whom are employed in the close, and 80 in the open season. The last Board of Conservators did not acquiesce in the suggestions made to them to have two or three local Inspectors, whose duty should be to be constantly on the road visiting the different stations, and seeing that not only were the bailiffs on duty, but that the various provisions of the law were carried out. A new Board, however, having been elected last October, it is hoped that the suggestions which my colleagues agreed with me in making, may be more maturely considered, and that by this means many of the complaints which have from time to time been made to me may be obviated; and many matters coming under my own immediate attention, which the laws are sufficiently strong to cope with, remedied. I allude particularly to the enforcement of gratings on mill-races where no exemption from such has been given by the Inspectors, the opening of free gaps in weirs used for fishing, and the opening and closing of sluices in mill weirs when the mills are not at work. These are all fruitful sources of justifiable complaints in a number of places, and it is the duty of the Board of Conservators and not the Inspectors to enforce the law. While saying this much, nothing could be more foreign to me than a reflection or imputation on the efficient Secretary of the Board whose whole time must necessarily be taken up in the official details of the management of so important and extensive a district.

I believe the salmon fisheries might be extended very considerably by the opening up of new spawning grounds, and the admission of salmon by means of fish passes over many weirs and obstructions in many of the tributaries of the Shannon.

There are ample powers in the fishery laws for this purpose if those interested will only supply the money.

The quantity of breeding fish observed in the several rivers during the last spawning season has been considerably greater than the preceding one, and from this, if only proper protection be afforded, there is every prospect of increasing prosperity, though, as I said before, I believe much more might be accomplished.

GALWAY DISTRICT.

Here again I have the pleasure to report increasing prosperity. Every year seems to develop still more and more the resources of this important district. Never was the state of the fisheries in this district so favourable as at present. The commercial capture during the past year has been very large, and no doubt would have been much larger if the heavy rains in June had not set in, by which the take by the nets was considerably impeded. The capture, however, was greater than in 1872, and the increase is without doubt attributable to the protection afforded, not only in the spawning season, but also to the descending fish and fry and to the improvement of the spawning grounds. The amount of protection has been greater during the past than the preceding year, and the quantity of breeding fish observed never was so great as during the last spawning season.

The fish captured still increase in size and weight on the general average. It is now not an uncommon thing to get spring fish in the Galway river of 30 lbs. and upwards, the peaks are on an average 6½ to 7 lbs. in weight.

The angling is reported to have been very good. In the early part of the year, particularly in the Galway river, great numbers of large fish in the primest condition were taken. There are over 200 bailiffs employed by the Conservators; and but that the funds of the district are largely indirectly subsidized by the proprietors of fisheries in the tidal waters, they would be wholly inadequate for protection.

Here also there was a decrease in the funds of £85, so that the funds received for licence duties or the number of persons employed cannot in my mind form any criterion by which any estimate can be formed of the prosperity or otherwise of a district.

The decrease is principally caused by the diminution in the number of licences issued for rods and cross-lines.

There is only one upper proprietor in this district who pays anything for protection. The whole staff of water bailiffs are practically paid by the proprietors of the tidal waters, the funds derived from licence duties being barely sufficient to pay what may be termed the establishment charges, such as the salaries of the Inspector and a few principal water bailiffs, and law, travelling, and incidental expenses.

The seasons and by-laws enumerated in my last report remain still in force.

BALLYAKILL DISTRICT.

The rivers in this district are not so extensive or of such importance, commercially speaking, as those in any other of the divisions under my charge. The revenue from licence duties, although the area of the district is very large, amounted to only £107 last season, still this was an increase of £13 over that of the preceding year; this increase was altogether from rod licences. The take of fish during 1873 was less than in 1872. This may be attributed to the constant floods in July. There was, however, a very good stock of fish during the open season in the fresh waters, and during the last spawning season the quantity of breeding fish observed was greater. There are twenty-eight water bailiffs employed by the Conservators. This is one of the few districts in Ireland where the proprietors of upper waters contribute anything to protection, there being fourteen bailiffs employed by them. I regret to say that increased poaching is reported on some of the rivers in the district.

There has been no change made in the close seasons in this district during the past year, nor have I heard of any complaints of the seasons fixed in 1872. No hy-laws are in force in this district. In one river artificial propagation of salmon has been adopted, but with what success I am unable as yet to report.

BANGOR.

The take of fish in this district during the past season, has been about the same as the preceding one. The general state of the fisheries in the district is good. In my last report I gave an account of the great number of bag nets used in this district, and for which during the preceding year, after a lengthened inquiry, certificates were issued by us. The granting of these certificates was properly legally contested by eminent counsel, who appeared before us at the inquiry on behalf of several proprietors of fisheries in rivers adjoining, who very naturally considered their properties would be materially injured by these nets. I am, however, glad to be able to report that I have received no complaints of any injury done by their erection to the fisheries in the neighbouring rivers, nor do I think that they have had the injurious effects thereon that were very naturally feared. Should this still prove to be the case, and that with proper protection which the funds derivable from these engines will better afford, there will be ample for all; and the rights of property conferred on owners and occupiers of land on the coast by the statute, need not, as it was at one time thought essential for the welfare of the river fisheries, be sacrificed. The quantity of breeding fish in the rivers has been greater during the past season than the preceding one; but I regret to say that poaching is still rife, and may take some time yet to put down. The funds of the district are largely supplemented by the lower proprietors for the employment of water bailiffs in the close season, as they otherwise would be wholly insufficient for the purpose. There are some bailiffs employed also, principally in the open season, by some of the upper proprietors.

Complaints have reached me that the season for angling, fixed in this district in June, 1872, is not satisfactory in some of the rivers. The season was thus fixed after a careful inquiry in the locality, and with, I believe, the unanimous assent of the Conservators. Until three years shall have expired from the last change we are precluded by the Statute from making any further inquiry into the subject, or altering the season. This time will expire after the present season, and should any application for an extension of the season be then received by us an inquiry will be held, and the matter shall receive the most careful consideration.

There has been an increase in the funds of this district during the last season of £50. This was derivable from bag-nets £50, and from rods £9; while there was a diminution from drift-nets of £9.

The late clerk of the Conservators having become a defaulter, and having left the country, we felt it to be our duty to call on the Conservators, as they had not taken proper security from the clerk, as directed by the Statute, to make good the deficiency, which was done. They have since employed a gentleman who it is expected will prove an efficient officer—carry out the provisions of the law—and thus promote the interests of all in the district.

BALLINA DISTRICT.

This district embraces one of the principal commercial fisheries in Ireland. In my last report I mentioned the effects of opening Queen's or free gaps in weirs as it affected the fisheries of the river Moy. I have no reason to change any of the opinions I then expressed. Very valuable rights have been created in the upper waters which did not exist previous to 1863, before which time there was no gap in the weirs in this river. These rights have been since exercised by the use of nets in the fresh or upper waters,

which I feel sure was never contemplated when the Legislature passed the law requiring gaps to be opened in all weirs without compensation. The effect has been, in this case at least, nothing less than a transfer of property from the weir owner to the proprietors along the banks of the river.

The take of fish in 1873 was much improved as compared with 1872. This, however, has no reference to the capture in the weirs. The general state of the fisheries is much improved, and there is every prospect of still further improvement.

The stock of breeding fish observed has been much greater and the protection afforded is still greater. This protection, however, is mainly due to the proprietors of fisheries in the tidal waters—the lessees of the tidal waters of the river Moy and the weirs alone paying about £700 annually; while, notwithstanding the valuable rights in the upper waters created by the Act of 1863, none of the upper proprietors (save one lessee a sum of £6) subscribe anything towards protection in addition to their licence duties, nor do I know of any who employ water bailiffs for the purpose. Of course I refer to protection in the close season.

In the Rathfran and Ballycastle rivers the only protection afforded is by the owner of the bag nets in Killala Bay, who largely supplements the licence duty payable by him for these engines. The Easkey river is also protected by the proprietor of the tidal fisheries. There are on an average 65 water bailiffs employed by the Conservators, and 252 by private individuals.

There has been an increase in the funds in this district of £40. This was derived from licence duties paid on rods, £14, cross lines, £2, and drift nets, £27, while there was a diminution on draft nets of £3. There has been no alteration made in the Close Seasons. They remain as mentioned in my last report. The by-law prohibiting angling for trout in the river Moy in April and May must have the most beneficial effect, as quantities of salmon fry are thereby saved from being killed. There are some mills in this district on which it will be necessary to enforce gratings during certain portions of the year.

SLEOC DISTRICT.

The state of the fisheries in this district is satisfactory. The commercial capture during 1873 was about the same as 1872.

The spring fishing was remarkably good. The weight of these fish has considerably increased. The angling is reported to have been bad. The revenue of the district increased by £7, which was derivable from draft nets. The quantity of fish observed in the upper waters was much the same as the preceding year. There are 24 bailiffs employed by the Conservators, and 26 during the Close Season on the Boenit river by the lessee of the tidal waters. There are 25 employed by the proprietor of the Ballisodare river, and on Glenkar lake and Drumsaliffe river there are 8 by the upper proprietors. In my last report I gave a detailed account of the rivers in this district, and the important results as shown in the Ballisodare river from properly erected fish passes. I feel confident that the fisheries of this river under proper care and management will go on every year improving.

BALLYSHANNON DISTRICT.

In this district also, there exists one of the principal commercial fisheries in the country, and I am happy to be able to report that the take of fish therein has increased, and there is every prospect of still further improvement. The principal river in this district is the Erne, and the proprietors spare no expense in protection, and their endeavours to develop its resources, which, however much they may increase them, cannot be monopolized by themselves, as outside their bounds and along the whole coast, particularly on the north, there are numbers of people who fish for salmon on their common law rights.

There are only three rivers on the north coast which can be said to have any pretensions to supplying fish for these engines along the coast. They are comparatively small rivers—the Esk, Inver, and Teelin.

The Erne, therefore, must be considered to be the main feeder of these engines.

In my last report I referred to the difficulties under which the poor fishermen along this coast labour by being prevented from fishing with their draft nets in the manner they used formerly. I have no reason to change my views in this respect, and believe that no harm to the rivers would arise by their being allowed to revert to their old manner of fishing. This, however, cannot be done except by legislation.

During the year the complaints of these poor men that they are prevented taking salmon or trout along the coast by the nets they are using for herrings and mackerel—even though they paid licence duty for them—have been renewed frequently to me. If they pay licence duty for a salmon net, they are obliged to use one with such large meshes that

any herrings or mackerel or other small fish will be lost; while if they kill salmon with the net that would at same time capture other fish, they are liable to have their net seized and forfeited as being illegal, and themselves subject to a heavy penalty. I cannot help thinking that this is a hardship on the poor fishermen on the coast, and that unless good and sufficient grounds were shown by those who opposed their application, they should be allowed to use these small meshed nets, always provided they took out licence for taking any salmon that might come to their net with other fish. By-laws have been made allowing in estuaries of rivers the use of nets of similar mesh, and I can see no just grounds why these by-laws should not be extended to the coast. This matter shall form the subject of inquiry and careful consideration during the year.

The quantity of breeding fish observed during the past spawning season has been greater than the preceding one, and the protection has increased. The number of bailiffs employed by the Conservators amounts to about 312, the proprietors of the river Erne largely supplementing the funds of the district, which would be wholly inadequate to pay for the necessary protection. There are about 16 employed by private individuals. The revenue of the district has decreased by £4 during the year. The close season remains as fixed by the Inspectors in November, 1871. No new by-laws are in force.

Great complaints have been made to me of the increase of pike in Lough Erne, which must be very destructive to the salmon fisheries.

GENERAL REMARKS.

In the whole of the division of the country under my charge I am enabled to report progress, and considerably good prospects for the future. Although I cannot help regretting that there should be complaints in some districts of bad angling, and "angling getting worse and worse," still I feel that in many instances the causes of their complaints are beyond control; and in some rivers I know that a much larger quantity of fish has been taken far higher up the river than in the most celebrated angling waters. In administering the laws, I am, however, of opinion that the public view of the question should alone be looked to, i.e., that the public good should be the object of paramount importance; that that system only should be adopted which may have the effect of raising the salmon fisheries of the country to their maximum state of productiveness as an article of public food in the best condition, and that we should not legislate for private or local convenience or interests, no matter how well founded complaints may be. In other words, we should not make By-Laws or Orders to prevent one Proprietor taking so many fish in order that another or others may get them.

I had intended during the past year maturing a scheme shadowed forth in my last report, and proposed to have the effect of making many rivers which may now be called "unproductive," and of which we have a great number in Ireland, sources of wealth not only to the Proprietors but to the country at large. Pressure on my time in connexion with the fisheries off the west coast Islands during the past year has prevented me doing so; but I hope by the time of my next report to be able to mature my ideas, and to submit them in a shape that may be easily understood, and perhaps be acceptable to many in the country.

I am of opinion the Fishery Laws of Ireland should be consolidated, but pending that, I consider it is only due to everyone concerned or interested in the fisheries that an end should be put, by legislation to the costly litigation now going on on the subject of the legality of Free Gaps in weirs, and also some finality to the Certificates issued for the use of Fixed Engines.

In the former case I consider that all Free Gaps should be made in pursuance of the provisions of the Act of 1863, and that in case of any dispute the Inspectors should determine same, subject to appeal both as to law and fact to the Court of Queen's Bench. This power the former Commissioners had under the 5th and 6th Victoria, chapter 106; but it would appear by a recent decision it was indirectly repealed by the Act of 1863; and with regard to Fixed Engines, that all Certificates, without which such engines cannot be used, should after a certain time, if unappealed from or as amended or confirmed on appeal, be binding and conclusive evidence of the legality of the engine.

There are a few other minor matters which may be introduced in any new legislation which it is unnecessary now to report on.

I cannot, however, conclude this report without expressing that, after the experience of over a quarter of a century in the service, I consider the aid that the Royal Irish Constabulary could, and would I am sure willingly afford, if permitted by law, would be of the most incalculable advantage to the salmon fisheries of the country.

THOMAS F. BRADY.

MAJOR HAYES' REPORT.

Division extending from *SEA HEAD* in the county of *KERRY* in the west, to *WICKLOW HEAD* in the east, including eight fishery districts—viz., *KILLARNEY*, *KENMARE*, *BANTRY*, *SKIBBEREEN*, *CORK*, *LISMORE*, *WATERFORD*, and *WEXFORD*, which embrace the whole or portions of the following counties, viz.:—*KERRY*, *CORK*, *WATERFORD*, *TIPPERARY*, *LIMERICK*, *KILKENNY*, *CARLOW*, *WEXFORD*, *QUEEN'S COUNTY*, *KING'S COUNTY*, *KILDARE*, and *WICKLOW*.

KILLARNEY DISTRICT.

The fishing season of 1873 was remarkably good, and the reports from the district generally very satisfactory.

It is to be regretted, however, that the pernicious system of poisoning prevails in one portion at least of the district; possibly this may not have been generally known previously, but now that it has been publicly noticed as at page 55 of this report, I trust all the proprietors in the locality will unite to put a stop to it.

During the year 1873 a public inquiry was held at Killorglin into the system of netting prevailing on the lower part of the Laune river, as it was alleged that no salmon could pass up except during the weekly close season, and that the quantity was decreasing.

The evidence produced failed to establish that a decrease had taken place, and as it appeared that if the law was strictly enforced, nothing further would be required—it was not deemed necessary to interfere with the existing state of things.

KENMARE DISTRICT.

I have very few remarks to make as to this district. The season 1873 was a most successful one in every way, both as to the quantity of salmon captured and the number of breeding fish on the spawning beds.

The total amount of funds available for protection and at the disposal of the Board of Conservators was £98 10s.; in addition to this sum some small private subscriptions have been received, and a few additional water bailiffs employed by private individuals, but with all this the protection is not at all what it ought to be.

I regret to say that poisoning the rivers in this district is reported to be increasing, and until some means are found to detect and punish the offenders very little substantial improvement can be expected.

BANTRY DISTRICT.

1873 was highly satisfactory in every way; but the funds available for protection only reached the sum of £53.

SKIBBEREEN DISTRICT.

The season 1873 was a most successful one in every way, both as to quantity of fish captured, and as to the number of breeding fish on the spawning beds.

If funds of sufficient amount could be provided to secure thorough preservation a large increase would soon result; but what can be expected when the total sum at the disposal of the Board of Conservators to pay their clerk and provide water bailiffs only amounts to £61? and I am not aware that this is supplemented by any local subscription. The utter inadequacy of this revenue to afford anything like protection to fifty-five miles of river, not including tributaries, and in localities where winter poaching is commonly practised must be so apparent that I need say no more.

CORK DISTRICT.

It is most satisfactory to be able to report great improvement in the take of salmon in this district. Although 1872 was a remarkably good year for the net men, it is reported that the capture in 1873 was much larger than for many years past.

Like the Lismore district however the rod fishing is reported to have been bad, but this is not attributed to the absence of salmon, as it is well known that there was an abundance of fish in the rivers.

In my last report I commented upon the serious obstruction to the passage of salmon over the weirs at the Cork Waterworks and at Carrigrohane. Nothing has yet been done with reference to the former, but surveys have been made and a fish pass designed for Carrigrohane, which I hope may be constructed this year.

I regret to say that illegal netting has been carried on most persistently during the late close season in the tidal parts of the Lee, especially near Blackrock Castle.

The water bailiffs are too few in number to successfully cope with it, and from the determined character and bearing of the poachers, and the large number who join in thus defying the law, it will be necessary to endeavour to put some special machinery at work during the next close season to prevent it.

During the past close season 21 nets were captured for illegal fishing, notwithstanding that a most perfect organization prevailed amongst the poachers, and a system of spies and signals to warn them of the approach of danger. When this is considered some faint idea may be formed of the extent of their depredations.

Still, however, it is a well established fact that the quantity of salmon is vastly increasing year by year, and during the first two months of the season 1874 the angling has been far better than was ever known previously, whilst the netting in the tideway has been equally good.

It is much to be regretted that those interested in the Argideen River do not take some steps to make it what it might easily be made, a good angling river. A little steady preservation would soon bring it to notice, but I am sorry to say very little has as yet been done for it in any way, although its capabilities are of no mean order.

LISMORE DISTRICT.

In the Lismore district the quantity of salmon captured in 1873 very far exceeded the take in 1872; indeed it is generally admitted by the tidal men, by whom the great bulk of the fish is taken, that it was "one of the best years known in the memory of man." One gentleman of great experience and very largely interested for many years in the fisheries of the district, writing, "'73 was the best season I remember since '32," In other words, the best season in a period of 41 years.

Strange to say, however, with this great increase in the number of fish in the tideway, angling was reported to have been very bad in the upper waters. This has been attributed very much to excessive netting and the early opening of the season. I am not disposed to concur entirely in this; but as the questions of close season and the system of netting are about being investigated at public inquiries, I will refrain from commenting fully on these points, merely remarking that to a superficial observer the nets as now used near the river's mouth, net behind net, at distances of but a few yards between each, to the number of from thirty to forty in the water at one time, there would appear to be some reason in the allegation as to excessive netting. It is perfectly marvellous how the salmon in any numbers can escape past these nets; but that they do so is fully proved by the successful net fishings higher up the tideway. I may add one further remark on what in my opinion seriously affects the angling in the higher parts of the Blackwater—it is the state of the Glandulane mill weir.

This weir is situated about three miles below Fermoy, and presents a most serious obstacle to the passage of salmon in ordinary summer water; I cannot too strongly urge upon the proprietors of the fisheries situated above this point the necessity of taking measures to provide a fish pass over this weir.

The extent of angling water above is very great, and I am confident that the proprietors would be well repaid by a speedy and vast improvement in their angling for any outlay that might fall upon them in providing funds for this fish pass.

I regret to say that illegal fishing in the upper waters is alleged to be largely on the increase. This will be seen at page 53 of the Appendix, under the head "Lismore, paragraph 15."

WATERFORD DISTRICT.

The fishing season of 1873 in this district was highly satisfactory—the capture of salmon, the peal especially, being much greater than in 1872. As will be seen at page 53 of this report, it is stated that the capture of the latter during the months of July and August was double that of the preceding year.

Complaints prevail as to the destruction of salmon-fry by trout rods during the period of their descent to the sea, and also of the destruction of kelta or spent fish. It may be possible to prevent this destruction of fry by imposing restrictions upon trout fishers; and an inquiry will be held on the subject during the present year, but it is difficult to see how this can be accomplished except by prohibiting altogether trout fishing for the months of April and May, a course which we adopted in 1871 in the Moy river and its tributaries.

It is to be hoped that in rearranging the close season for this district, for which we have received an application, some means may also be formed to prevent the capture of spent fish.

It is alleged that large quantities of salmon are illegally captured in the tail races of the Mills in the town of Clonmel, not by persons connected with the Mills, but by poachers, by means of boats or cots, with nets and other appliances.

An inquiry was held on the subject in the month of August last, and as it became apparent that this destruction could only be prevented by special enactment, it was decided to pass a by-law to meet the difficulty, and one has been prepared which it is hoped will meet the case, and will in a short time go before the Lord Lieutenant in Council for approval.

It should be explained that the whole course of the river Suir is obstructed at this point by mill-weirs, which form a complete barrier across the entire river, and, except in heavy water and during the weekly close season, no fish can pass over them. The main bulk of the water is used for milling purposes, and from each mill-wheel a strong current of water flows, whilst little or none passes over the weirs; the consequence is that the fish are enticed into the tail races, where they are captured when the mills cease working in order that their machinery may be oiled, or for the weekly close time on Saturday nights.

It has been said that if the water bailiffs did their duty this could not happen, but from the nature and number of the tail races and their position, unless water bailiffs were at all times stationed on them, which the funds of the district are insufficient to provide for, it would be impossible to afford the necessary protection.

The quantity of breeding fish is reported as much greater than in 1873, and there cannot be a question but that the salmon fisheries of the district are progressing, although not perhaps so rapidly as may be desired.

Over 1,300 persons were engaged during the season of 1873 in fishing on their common law rights, exclusive of rod and cross-line fishers, and those employed by the weir and stake-net proprietors.

WEXFORD DISTRICT.

The season of 1873 in this district, in common with most of those in the south, has been more satisfactory than in previous years, both as regards the amount of salmon captured, and also as to the increased size of the fish.

Although it was reported from the district that the quantity of breeding fish on the spawning beds during the season was not less than in the previous year, I have every reason to believe that there was a considerable increase; and it is satisfactory to know that some found their way much higher up the Slaney during the past winter than has been known for many years.

This river (the Slaney) is much obstructed by mill-weirs which are generally impassable when the water is at ordinary summer level, although salmon can pass over them in heavy water. It is most desirable that fish passes should be constructed on these weirs, and every effort should be made to have this done, as a comparatively small outlay would effect all that is required, and the rod fishing of the river would much improve.

The Slaney, the most important in the district with its tributaries, is a very late river. When the charge of the fisheries was transferred to the Inspectors in 1868, the open season for nets commenced on 16th March and ended on 28th September; for rods, from 1st February to 1st November. In consequence of an application from parties interested, a public inquiry was held in 1869 as to the desirability of changing the season, and a change was made in February, 1870, when the season for nets was fixed to commence on 9th April to end 15th September, and rods from 1st March to 30th September. This change resulted in much good, as it was the means of saving thousands of unseasonable fish that were previously taken in the earlier parts of the season. But after three years' experience the Board of Conservators again applied for another change, viz., to still further postpone the opening of the season for both nets and rods. After a

most searching inquiry, it was determined to make such alteration as the evidence proved to be necessary, and in December last a new Close Season Order was made by which the opening of the season for nets was postponed to the 20th April to end 16th September, and rods 11th March to 30th September.

It will thus be seen that since 1868 the opening of the season for nets has been put back 85 days and for rods 42 days, whilst it has also been shortened at the end, 12 days being taken from the nets and 31 from the rods.

I have no doubt in my own mind but that this will cause much improvement, still I am by no means certain that the correct season has been yet ascertained; for being anxious to see for myself the condition of the fish taken by rods on the new first day of the season, the 14th March, I traversed a considerable portion of the banks of the river, near Enniscorthy, on that day, where a number of anglers, professional fishermen, and tradesmen were hard at work with their rods. I regret to say that the result was not satisfactory, for although a few good fresh run spring fish were taken, the great majority of those captured were of the most wretched description.

Concluding Observations.

During the year 1873, as in 1872, I made personal inspections throughout the greater part of the Division under my charge; and it is gratifying to be enabled to say that the anticipations expressed in my report for 1872 as to continued prosperity have been more than realized.

A glance at page 89 of the Appendix will show that during 1873 40,600 boxes of Irish salmon reached the principal English markets, being 18,218 boxes in excess of that sent during 1872.

Having made careful inquiry, I have ascertained on reliable authority that the boxes of Irish salmon received in England each contain upon an average 150 lbs. weight of fish. This would give a money value (estimating the price at a fraction under 1s. 1d. per lb., or £8 per box) of £324,800. It must be borne in mind too, that the 40,600 boxes of salmon traced to the principal markets in England by no means represent the actual quantity sent there, for we have been unable as yet to trace what has been forwarded to other towns, and the quantity is very considerable, besides what has been consumed at home.

From the foregoing I am convinced that the gross money value of the Irish salmon fisheries very considerably exceeds the amount of £400,000 per year, as estimated by this department, and shown in the report for 1870.

It would be an immense benefit to the fisheries of Ireland if the active supervision of the Constabulary could be secured at all times of the year, and not merely during the close seasons, and this might be arranged without materially adding to their duties.

The want of funds to secure protection is one of the principal evils under which we labour. I hope before any very distant date to see measures adopted which will at any rate to some extent remedy this evil.

The salmon fisheries of Ireland are capable of being rendered very far more productive than they have hitherto been; but to secure this, money is wanted, not alone for protection, but for the building of fish passes over obstructions; as I remarked in my last year's report a revision of the licence duties would do something, and it may be worth the consideration of the Legislature whether it might not be judicious to sanction the advance of money when required for fish ladders at a moderate rate of interest, on the security of the funds of the district obtaining the loan, repayable as in the case of advances for land improvement within a certain number of years.

The total amount received for licence duties and Poor Law Valuation amounted in 1873 to £9,040 14s., the largest amount ever received in one year. Had it not been that the money paid upon the Poor Law Valuation was considerably less in 1873 than in 1872, the total amount would have exceeded £10,000.

I am of opinion that the valuation of the different proprietary fisheries is not sufficiently looked after by some of the Boards of Conservators, as a means of increasing their revenue for protective purposes; and as it is their duty to use all proper means to add to the district funds, this should not be neglected.

JOS. HAYES.

MR. BLAKE'S REPORT.

DIVISION extending seaward from WICKLOW HEAD to ROSSAN POINT, County DONEGAL, and embracing in whole or part the Counties of WICKLOW, DUBLIN, KILDARE, MEATH, WESTMEATH, LOUDE, KING'S COUNTY, MONAGHAN, DOWRY, ARMAGH, ANTRIM, DERRY, TIRONE, DONEGAL, and including the Districts of DUBLIN, DROGHEDA, DUNDALK, BALLYCASTLE, COLERAINE, LONDONDERRY, and LETTERKENNY.

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

The capture was less than the preceding year owing to unsuitable weather at the commencement of the season.

The amount of fish in the rivers was however considerable, and an unusually large quantity ascended during the autumn floods.

The Liffey suffers considerably from pollutions from gas and chemical works. The deficiency of funds prevents proper steps being taken to mitigate this evil; same cause militates against the rivers being properly watched. Only three water bailiffs are employed by the conservators and three by private individuals.

The funds collected are most judiciously administered.

What remains of the Vartry suffers from pollution from chemical works at Wicklow.

Except for fishing without license, offences against the fishing laws are on the decrease. Fish passes would be practicable and useful in different places, but funds for construction would be extremely difficult to raise.

DROGHEDA DISTRICT.

The capture was greater than the preceding year. The amount of breeding, particularly in the tributaries, was considerable. Many large fish were taken, and the average of the entire capture was about 15 lbs.

The funds of the district admits of the employment of a fair number of water bailiffs, so that on the whole protection is satisfactorily carried on.

Owing to a system of poaching being carried on in the tidal portion of the Boyne under pretence of taking white fish, it will become necessary to devise means for its prevention.

Some tributaries, especially those on the borders of Meath and Cavan, suffer from flax pollution.

DUNDALK DISTRICT.

As regards increased quantity and size, and the amount of breeding fish that ascended this year, everything is most satisfactory in the rivers not destroyed by flax water. But in this respect the district suffers more than any other, as nearly every river in the county Down is ruined from this cause, and many of those in the county Louth suffer severely.

There is much force in the recommendation of the conservators that an Act should be passed authorizing the Constabulary to enforce the provisions of the 5th and 6th Vic., cap. 106, to prevent the pollution of rivers by flax water.

BALLYCASTLE DISTRICT.

Except the Bush, which owes its preservation to the efforts of the proprietor, nearly every salmon stream in the district has been destroyed by flax water and refuse from manufactories; as, however, the cultivation of flax is considerably on the decline in this part of the country, there are better prospects for salmon production.

The number of breeding fish is stated to have been less than in 1872, but the capture was better.

COLERAINE DISTRICT.

The capture was considerable and much in excess of 1872. The amount of breeding fish able to ascend to the upper waters was also beyond that of the two former years; this is attributed to the high state of the water owing to the floods, which not only facilitated the ascent of the fish but also militated against the operations of poachers. Still in the northern part of the district offences against the fishery laws are on the increase.

The funds at the disposal of the conservators are ample for preservation, and the number of bailiffs employed by them, 57 added to the 12 in the service of the lessees of the Irish Society and the Anglers' Club, under proper organization, ought to accomplish much more in the way of preservation than seems to be effected by the large array of Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, and water bailiffs having the charge of only the Bann and its tributaries.

"Very serious pollution at Ballyclare Paper Mill, on the Six-mile Water river, going on for a considerable time," is reported by the clerk of conservators, yet the Board have ample power under Act of Parliament to put a stop to this, and sufficient funds at their disposal to meet the cost of prosecution. It is true that some proceedings against the proprietors were dismissed by the magistrates some years ago, but as the nuisance still appears to exist in full force the effort to suppress it should not be relaxed.

There seems to be less complaint with regard to flax water. Fish passes (especially at the navigation weir, Carnroe) would be most desirable.

LONDONDERRY DISTRICT.

In common with all the others this district exhibits a large increase of all descriptions of fish. Preservation seems to be satisfactorily carried out owing to the large number of water bailiffs, almost 300, nearly half of whom are paid by the Lessees of the Irish Society, who look closely after the conservancy of the Foyle, which, with its tributaries, may be said to constitute nearly the whole of the district.

Information which should have been furnished by the clerk of the district with regard to the prosecutions instituted by the Board of Conservators not having been supplied, although contained in the usual queries, nothing can be said as to the nature of the offences committed against the fishery laws this year, there appears however to be a diminution of transgressions.

LETTERKENNY DISTRICT.

There was an increase of capture in some portions of the district; in others about the same as 1872.

The quantity of breeding fish in most of the rivers was in excess of last year. Offences against the fishery laws decreasing.

Poisoning from flax water less than hitherto, owing in some measure to the cultivation of flax decreasing.

Although there are 100 water bailiffs, many of the more remote rivers are inadequately watched. Indeed there is not even an attempt at preservation in the instances of many streams that might be made most productive, owing to the want of funds on the part of the conservators, and the indisposition of the landed proprietors to contribute.

The same cause prevents a great amount of good spawning ground from being rendered available by the removal of obstructions and the erection of fish passes.

Concluding Observations.

The great bane of the larger portion of the districts in my charge is the extensive poisoning by flax water and the pollutions from bleach and paper works, &c.

From these causes nearly every river in the county Down has been destroyed, and considerable injury done to the rivers in the counties of Antrim and Londonderry.

The evil with regard to flax might be considerably abated without injuriously interfering with the operations of the farmers by the observance of a little care on their part, and involving but a trifling additional outlay.

In many places the number of water bailiffs is quite inadequate to enforce the provisions of the law with respect to flax steeping, and there is often an indisposition on their part to compel the farmers to do what is necessary to prevent the rivers from being contaminated.

Until more assistance can be obtained from the Constabulary to suppress this great evil, this terrible destroyer of salmon life cannot be successfully grappled with.

Nowhere in Ireland are fish passes more required than in many places in my districts. The judicious outlay of even a few hundred pounds would open up scores upon scores of miles of splendid spawning ground to which the fish cannot now ascend.

But unfortunately but little disposition is shown by the riparian owners to contribute funds for the purpose.

In many places the funds at the disposal of the conservators do not suffice for the employment of a sufficient number of water bailiffs, and except the proprietors of the large tidal fisheries very little assistance is given towards preservation.

The licence duties in some instances might be augmented without bearing too heavily on the persons deriving advantage from the fisheries, but this can only be accomplished by a change in the law.

JOHN A. BLAKE.

Having made reports on the Divisions under our respective charge, we think it unnecessary to supplement them by any general statement, and have merely to add that there are some matters not involving any departure from the principle of the present laws regulating the Salmon Fisheries, which we should desire to see provided for, and which in the event of legislation we shall be prepared to submit for consideration.

We have the honour to be,

Your Grace's obedient servants,

THOMAS F. BRADY.

JOS. HAYES.

J. ALOYSIUS BLAKE.

ALAN HORNEBY, Secretary.

*Office of Irish Fisheries,
12, Ely-place, Dublin,
5th June, 1874.*

APPENDIX.

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STATE of the REGISTRY of FISHING VESSELS on the COAST

No.	NAME or DESCRIPTION	BUREAU	Registering Officer	1st Class employed in 1873.			2nd Class employed in 1873.			3rd Class employed in 1873.			Total employed in 1873.		
				Vessels	Men	Boys	Vessels	Men	Boys	Vessels	Men	Boys	Vessels	Men	Boys
1	Dublin,	From the mouth of the River Liffey to Greystones,	J. P. Loran, Commander, R.N.	96	330	83	65	180	18	45	115	10	397	808	123
2	Ardmore,	From the branch three miles south of Killiney Station, County Wicklow, to the shores three miles south of Cahore Station, County Wicklow.	S. G. Grove, Commander, R.N.	3	82	-	302	1,334	19	63	285	8	870	9,051	22
3	Wexford,	Morvagh Castle to Bantry, County Waterford.	Henry E. Stephens, Commander, R.N.	21	125	-	102	826	22	46	206	-	351	1,157	12
4	Waterford,	From East Bank of Barrow Ferry, County Waterford, to Ballyvolane Head, north of Dungarvan Harbour, County Waterford.	William E. Stirling, Commander, R.N.	13	84	10	158	423	5	64	155	1	180	612	16
5	Toughal,	From Ballyvolane Bridge, County Waterford, to Garryvoe (in Ballycotton Bay), County Cork.	P. R. H. Paxton, Commander, R.N.	7	59	2	100	877	10	59	212	-	162	629	10
6	Queenstown,	From Garryvoe (in Ballycotton Bay), westward to Kinsale Bay, including Queenstown Harbour, County Cork.	H. J. Price, Commander, R.N.	7	35	1	105	391	10	52	155	27	165	521	44
7	Kinsale,	From Myddelton Point East, to Galley Head West, County Cork.	F. M. Ormsager, Commander, R.N.	45	264	41	145	650	12	245	980	106	635	1,884	133

INSPECTORS OF IRISH FISHERIES.

No. 1

of IRELAND from 1st January, 1873, to 1st January, 1874.

APPENDIX TO THE REPORT OF THE

APPENDIX,

STATE OF THE REGISTRY OF FISHING VESSELS ON THE COAST

No.	Name or Division.	Dimensions.	Registering Office.	1st Class employed in 1878.			2nd Class employed in 1878.			3rd Class employed in 1878.			Total employed in 1878.		
				Vessels	Men.	Boys.	Vessels	Men.	Boys.	Vessels	Men.	Boys.	Vessels	Men.	Boys.
5	Skiherren.	From Galley Head to Sars Bridge at the head of Bantry Bay, county Cork.	H. W. Redford, Commissioner, n.s.	9	49	7	229	851	51	249	1,032	28	467	1,956	89
9	Cashelhaven Berehaven.	From Sars Bridge, county Cork, to Kenmare Bridge, county Kerry.	William Viary, Lieutenant, n.s.	-	-	-	8	45	2	215	982	11	295	1,627	13
10	Killarney.	From Kenmare (S.), to Blennerville Bridge (N.), county Kerry.	P. Maloney, Divi- sional Officer.	18	49	8	395	620	8	394	1,271	15	291	1,354	97
11	Ballybegs.	From Blennerville Bridge, Tralee (S.W.), county Kerry, to Glin (E.N.), county Limerick.	Mr. W. Dales,	1	2	-	86	196	-	115	390	9	181	506	9

INSPECTORS OF IRISH FISHERIES

No. 1—continued.

of Ireland from 1st January, 1873, to 1st January, 1874.

APPENDIX.

STATE of the REGISTER of FISHING VESSELS on the COAST

No.	State or District.	Registration.	Inspecting Officer.	1st Class employed in 1912.			2nd Class employed in 1912.			1st Class employed in 1913.			Total employed in 1913.		
				Vessels	Men	Days	Vessels	Men	Days	Vessels	Men	Days	Vessels	Men	Days
12	Sandell,	From Polymarionas Point, South, to Loughlin Head, North, county Clare.	E. C. Johns, Lieutenant, R.N.	-	-	-	-	-	-	117	394	-	117	394	-
13	Galway,	From Lahinch Head, county Clare, to Mace Head, county Galway.	G. W. Peville, Commander, R.N.	7	25	7	107	508	19	213	556	3	430	1,343	15
14	Caher,	From Mace Head, county Galway, to Daingean, county Mayo.	J. R. Falson, Com- mander, R.N.	15	45	-	650	1,630	3	872	1,881	9	846	3,136	11
15	Hed.,	Dunbar Head, East, to Dreen Head, West, county Mayo.	Robert Geo. Gibbons, Inspecting Officer.	-	-	-	7	14	-	250	450	10	257	454	10

INSPECTORS OF IRISH FISHERIES.

No. 1—continued.

of IRELAND from 1st January, 1873, to 1st January, 1874.

APPENDIX TO THE REPORT OF THE

APPENDIX,

STATE of the REGISTRY of FISHING VESSELS on the COAST

No.	Name or Description.	Boroughs.	Registering Officer.	1st Class employed in 1875.			2nd Class employed in 1875.			3rd Class employed in 1875.			Total employed in 1875.		
				Vessels	Men.	Boys.	Vessels	Men.	Boys.	Vessels	Men.	Boys.	Vessels	Men.	Boys.
16	Dublinville.	From Doolin Head to Jordan Point, County Mayo.	Dock Office, Liverpool, n.z.	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	500	-	150	500	-
17	Ballymote (K).	From Sandy Point to Gap of Barraugh Island, County Mayo.	H. S. Mandrell, Liverpool, n.z.	-	-	-	1	2	-	160	649	7	161	651	7
18	Pallidive.	Barraugh Island, County Mayo, to Coney's Island, County Sligo.	E. Ross, Divisional Officer.	-	-	-	-	-	-	51	233	-	51	233	-
19	Sligo.	Strandhill, Berneacay, m. Sligo, to Donegal Abbey, County Donegal.	George T. Morell, Liverpool, n.z.	1	5	-	53	210	18	140	531	25	399	534	50

No. 1—continued.

of IASTLAND from 1st January, 1873, to 1st January, 1874.

APPENDIX

STATE of the REGISTRY of FISHING VESSELS on the COAST

No.	Name of Port	Description	Registering Officer	1st Class employed in 1872			2nd Class employed in 1872			3rd Class employed in 1872			Total employed in 1872		
				Vessels	Men	Boys	Vessels	Men	Boys	Vessels	Men	Boys	Vessels	Men	Boys
10	Killybegs,	Douglas-quay to Lower Ferry, East, no. Douglas.	Frank Galvin, Lieutenant, R.N.	-	-	-	75	293	41	165	620	81	268	1,135	122
11	Dundraghy,	Goshares Bay to Whale Head, Lough Swilly, county Donegal.	H. C. Bell, Navy Lieutenant, R.N.	-	-	-	167	620	134	169	575	85	303	956	159
12	Carr,	Inch Embankment, Carrick, county Donegal, to Magdigan Point, south side of Lough Foyle, county Londonderry.	L. M. Hale, Com- mader, R.N.	3	20	-	298	1,420	14	63	892	1	263	1,303	35
13	Ballymacash (Antrim).	Bawn Mouth, no. Londonderry, to Red Bay, County Antrim.	C. P. Baker, Com- mader, R.N.	-	-	-	122	430	7	36	106	5	158	856	19
14	Donegalport,	Jeanlog's Bridge, near Carron Point, to White Ballings, near Belfast, County Antrim.	A. J. V. Collins, Commander, R.N.	1	6	1	26	74	-	10	22	-	36	109	1

No. 1—continued.

of IRELAND from 1st January, 1873, to 1st January, 1874.

APPENDIX TO THE REPORT OF THE

APPENDIX,

STATE of the REGISTRY of FISHING VESSELS on the COAST

No.	Name or Number.	OWNER(S).	Registering Officer.	1st Class employed in 1912.			2nd Class employed in 1912.			3rd Class employed in 1912.			Total employed in 1912.		
				Vessels	Men	Boys	Vessels	Men	Boys	Vessels	Men	Boys	Vessels	Men	Boys
25	Douglashead,	Tillykorn, near Bellaghy Lough (E.), co. Antrim, to Newlands Quay, near Cleghy Bay, co. Down.	R. S. Hunt, Divisional Officer.	32	160	24	50	142	22	4	6	1	105	314	28
26	Strangford,	Newlands Quay, North, near Cleghy Bay, to Sheephead Head, South, County Down.	James Tyrer, Staff Commander, R.N.	3	16	2	224	961	-	-	-	-	126	297	2
27	Newcastle,	Gull's Island, Strangford, North, County Down, to River Tieve, Kilkeel, South.	H. H. Washington, Commander, R.N.	29	157	13	95	826	23	35	88	5	145	611	35
28	Coolinghead,	Fraa River Port, Kilkeel, North, County Down, to Madron Town, south of Derry, South.	W. G. Gregory, Lieutenant, R.N.	19	122	15	199	936	21	129	245	8	227	1,397	33
29	Malahide,	Mouth of River Boyne, County Louth, to Wharf of the Water, Clontarf, County Dublin.	R. S. D. Brueghem, Commander, R.N.	82	235	26	26	91	4	19	40	12	56	386	60
				865	1,429	160	8,945	13,295	428	8,471	15,230	411	5,381	38,790	3077

INSPECTORS OF IRISH FISHERIES.

No. 1—continued.

of IRELAND from 1st January, 1873, to 1st January, 1874.

* The total number of vessels, men, and long tons registered in Adams for 1973, show the number employed in Gallagher and French fisheries, as both are now under the control of Gallagher.

Annexure No. II.—Summary of Returns from Gramin Clusters

INSPECTORS OF IRISH FISHERIES.

35

APPENDIX No. 3.
Returns showing the Number of Boats registered by the Collectors of Customs during the year 1873.

APPENDIX
No. 3, 4,
and 5.

Registered by Collector of Customs	FIRST CLASS.			SECOND CLASS.			THIRD CLASS.			TOTAL.		
	Boats	Mts.	Boys	Boats	Mts.	Boys	Boats	Mts.	Boys	Boats	Mts.	Boys
Wexford,	21	125	-	214	1,017	19	25	931	-	250	1,377	19
Toughal,	6	18	-	47	216	6	34	231	4	84	465	10
Cork,	26	321	43	618	1,457	31	249	1,066	117	723	3,424	161
Waterford,	1	3	1	27	67	3	642	4,032	61	877	5,102	35
Belfast,	45	295	15	198	501	2	39	106	1	283	1,553	16
Galway,	7	33	7	522	1,788	35	888	2,020	10	1,127	5,551	59
Sligo,	2	9	2	10	53	-	14	69	-	26	131	9
Waterford,	23	97	13	177	700	14	40	149	-	246	946	27
Drogheda,	1	5	-	46	246	2	10	27	3	57	280	10
Dublin,	149	846	105	560	1,871	27	317	475	39	656	3,118	182
Sligo,	1	5	-	141	720	99	266	2,022	132	534	2,817	231
Limerick,	-	-	-	-	-	-	68	184	-	68	181	-
Tralee,	11	49	2	173	632	-	343	1,626	-	400	1,998	2
Cork,	-	-	-	117	422	6	52	108	4	102	605	10
Londonderry,	31	9	-	423	1,740	29	170	401	13	614	2,193	72
Dundalk,	-	-	-	43	182	* 1	2	12	-	45	194	1
New Ross,	1	5	-	65	339	10	26	75	6	92	309	15
Newry,	26	339	35	190	655	29	145	433	4	372	1,497	96
Ballina,	-	-	-	1	3	-	283	1,055	7	164	1,071	7
Total,	388	2,142	220	3,072	10,075	674	3,429	14,041	218	8,019	29,208	472

APPENDIX, No. 4.

HOWTH.—ABSTRACT of Returns of Herring Fishing, between the 1st June, 1873, and the 9th November, 1873, furnished and authenticated by Chief Office of Coast Guard at Howth.

Date Work ending—	Average daily Number of Boats employed.				Number of Mts. of Herring taken each.	Average price per Herring.	Great Receipts.	Number of Boats employed.	COMPARISON.				
	General.	South.	West.	North.					General.	South.	West.	North.	
1873.													
June 7,	-	35	-	-	185	1.10	2	306	10	5	5	Small mixed fish.	
" 14,	-	61	11	15	1,057	1.12	2	1,929	12	6	6	Fresh fish.	
" 21,	-	63	12	16	2,040	0.17	5	3,045	13	0	0	Good fish.	
" 28,	29	46	10	12	6,000	1.10	2	7,024	7	3	3	Bo. same mixed fish.	
July 5,	5	49	10	4	20	0.95	1	10,352	0	0	0	Do. Do.	
" 12,	143	45	12	19	4,095	1.7	6	6,008	0	0	0	Mixed fish.	
" 19,	145	45	1	89	7,040	1.6	3	10,025	10	0	0	Do. same good.	
" 26,	120	35	1	83	5,020	1.6	3	6,773	15	0	0	Good fish.	
August 2,	187	58	-	129	9,500	1.15	13	12,855	5	0	0	Bo. and mixed.	
" 9,	-	53	25	4	42	1,045	0.19	47	1,588	12	8	8	Same good, bad, and mixed qualities.
" 16,	-	12	6	1	29	1,866	0.17	47	1,654	19	6	6	Mixed fish—some good.
" 23,	-	12	6	1	29	1,973	1.25	9	1,869	10	6	6	Do. Do.
" 30,	-	1	1	4	51	0.95	0	32	20	6	6	Same good and some small fish.	
September 6,	-	1	1	2	22	1,250	2.2	1,497	0	0	0	Mixed fish.	
" 13,	-	1	1	2	20	1,250	2.2	1,249	3	2	2	Do. and small.	
" 20,	-	1	1	2	20	1,250	2.2	3,277	22	0	0	Do. and small.	
" 27,	-	1	1	2	21	1,250	1.9	1,622	22	0	0	Do. Do.	
October 4,	-	1	1	2	23	1,094	1.3	3	1,287	22	0	0	Do. Do.
" 11,	-	12	12	15	7,033	0.17	14	1,644	4	0	0	Do. Do.	
" 18,	-	6	97	5	16,625	0.15	51	4,765	17	4	6	Do. Do.	
" 25,	-	1	21	6	684	0.95	12	3,465	0	0	0	Do. Do.	
November 1,	-	2	63	31	4,685	0.11	67	8,200	10	0	6	Do. and small.	
" 8,	-	1	58	29	1,605	0.10	59	769	10	0	4	No boats out.	
" 15,	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Do.	
" 22,	-	1	1	1	3	226	0.10	58	131	5	0	4	Small fish and mixed quality.
" 29,	-	1	1	4	575	0.10	9	301	10	0	5	Do. Do.	
December 6,	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total,	-	-	-	-	74,022	-	-	88,320	18	6	117		
Daily average for the 117 days worked,	54	25	11	41	636	1	2	54	710	17	5	-	

APPENDIX, No. 5.

ARDGLASS HARBOUR.—ABSTRACT of Herring Fishery for the Season of 1873 (which commenced on the 23rd May and ended on 8th October, 1873).

Month, ending	Highest Number of Boats, every day Night, Irish, Scotch, and Welsh.	Highest Number of Boats caught every day, Night & Day.	Total mts. for the Month.	Highest Price during the Month per Mts.	Average Price per Mts.	Total Amount realised.	Number of Days out.
May 31st,	7	34	264	1.5	0	315	7
June 28th,	165	71	5,075	1.7	6	5,979	15
July 31st,	224	98	14,644	1.8	6	17,465	43
August 27th,	105	87	6,541	1.6	2	8,968	3
September 30th,	49	93	1,7024	1.6	6	1,622	18
October 8th,	7	20	60	1.0	0	61	4
Total for Season,	-	29,576	-	-	-	45,860	43

Note.—The Herring Fishery this year was not so good as former years, the weather being rather unfavourable, but the prices were generally better. The fleet of fishing vessels consisted of Irish, Mass., and Scotch boats—the greater number being Scotch. There was a sufficient number of buyers of all kinds, and large quantities were cured on the quay for exportation.

APPENDIX, No. 6.

**APPENDIX,
No. 6 and 7.** ABSTRACT of Returns of Herring Fishing off Kilkeel, Warrenpoint, Greenvale, and Carlingford, between the 7th June, 1873, and 15th November, 1873, furnished and authenticated by Inspecting Commander of Coast Guard, Carlingford Division.

DATE, Week ending	Average Daily Number of Boats employed.				Number of Hundred of Fish fished.	Average price per Hundred of fish £ s. d.	Gross Receipts.	Number of days employed.	OBSTRUCTIONS.
	Over 100	100 to 50	50 to 25	Less than 25					
June 7,	-	-	-	-	32	£ 1 0 0	£ 34	6	
" 14,	-	-	-	-	252	0 19 11	261	1	
" 21,	-	-	-	-	255	0 18 11	249	5	
" 28,	-	-	-	-	255	0 19 0	251	10	
July 5,	-	-	-	-	12	595	575	5	
" 12,	-	-	-	-	16	595	575	5	
" 19,	-	-	-	-	23	344	419	5	
" 26,	-	-	-	-	19	620	525	5	
August 2,	-	-	-	-	22	727	648	6	
" 9,	-	-	-	-	22	578	568	6	
" 16,	-	-	-	-	27	549	512	5	
" 23,	-	-	-	-	25	497	723	7	
" 30,	-	-	-	-	6	346	121	0	
September 6,	-	-	-	-	15	1,116	1,325	6	
" 13,	-	-	-	-	55	305	345	6	
" 20,	-	-	-	-	15	625	7,012	5	
" 27,	-	-	-	-	14	449	466	6	
October 4,	-	-	-	-	21	455	512	6	
" 11,	-	-	-	-	6	207	195	4	
" 18,	-	-	-	-	6	205	229	5	
" 25,	-	-	-	-	24	87	23	0	
November 1,	-	-	-	-	25	516	367	19	
" 8,	-	-	-	-	34	0 13 0	46	4	
" 15,	-	-	-	-	2	0 17 6	1 15 0	1	
	-	-	-	-	10,000	—	10,549	10	111

APPENDIX, No. 7.

ARKLOW.

ABSTRACT of Returns of HERRING FISHING between 6th June, 1873, and 21st December, 1873, furnished and authenticated by the Chief Officer of Coast Guard at Arklow.

DATE, Week ending	Average Daily Number of Boats Employed.		Number of Hundred of Fish fished.	Average price per Hundred of fish £ s. d.	Gross Receipts.	Number of days employed.	OBSTRUCTIONS.	
	Boats.	£ s. d.						
June 6,	-	-	44	30	2 3 8	63 10 0	4	Sold by the hundred.
" 13,	-	-	171	7,015	1 1 42	7,639 0 0	7	
" 20,	-	-	219	16,020	0 13 11	10,516 0 0	6	
" 27,	-	-	239	2,620	1 9 10	2,911 0 0	5	
July 3,	-	-	126	6,740	1 9 10	5,450 0 0	5	
" 10,	-	-	63	109	0 11 42	263 10 0	5	
" 17,	-	-	-	-	-	-		
" 24,	-	-	-	-	-	-		
August 1,	-	-	-	-	-	-		
" 8,	-	-	-	-	-	-		
" 15,	-	-	-	-	-	-		
" 22,	-	-	-	-	-	-		
" 29,	-	-	-	-	-	-		
September 5,	-	-	-	-	-	-		
" 12,	-	-	-	-	-	-		
" 19,	-	-	-	-	-	-		
" 26,	-	-	15	204	0 13 4	158 0 0	7	
October 2,	-	-	105	1,203	0 15 10	979 0 0	7	
" 9,	-	-	123	3,840	0 12 52	3,391 0 0	7	
" 16,	-	-	107	430	0 13 5	326 0 0	6	
" 23,	-	-	112	620	0 15 42	734 0 0	5	
" 30,	-	-	202	1,650	0 11 72	953 0 0	5	
December 7,	-	-	89	740	0 8 72	519 0 0	7	
" 14,	-	-	79	630	0 12 8	363 0 0	7	
" 21,	-	-	40	630	0 12 0	443 10 0	6	
	-	-	43,028	—	34,841 0 0	92		

APPENDIX, No. 8.

LIST OF LICENCES GRANTED to Plant OYSTER BEDS up to 31st December, 1873.

APPENDIX,
No. 8.

Date of License.	Persons to whom granted.	Locality of Beds.	Area of Beds.
1840, 5th November,	W. H. Carter, esq.	Trawroe Bay, county Mayo, . . .	A. S. P. 19 1 11
1848, 9th June,	P. H. Downing, . . .	Off Durus Point, county Kerry, . . .	8 2 16
1849, 24th February,	R. T. Evanson, . . .	Dunrassay Bay, county Cork, . . .	19 0 30
1851, 5th February,	John Mahony, esq.	Estuary of Keamore River, county Kerry, . . .	165 2 0
5th February,	Rev. Denis Mahony, . . .	Estuary of Koscarr River, county Kerry, . . .	147 2 0
1852, 17th November,	Thomas White, esq.	Ballyluday Bay, county Sligo, . . .	132 1 26
17th November,	John C. Garvey, esq.	Clew Bay, county Mayo, . . .	108 3 33
1853, 22nd September,	J. G. Woodhouse, esq.	Mulroy Bay, county Donegal, . . .	63 0 26
1854, 1st July,	Bertie Bindon, esq.	Carlingford Lough, county Louth, . . .	51 2 10
15th November,	Rev. David Plunkett, . . .	Killary Harbour, county Mayo, . . .	226 0 0
15th November,	J. K. Boswell, esq.	Ballyconnelly Bay, county Galway, . . .	223 0 0
1855, 18th July, . . .	John Richards, esq.	Blackett Bay, county Mayo, . . .	99 0 0
1856, 20th July, . . .	Lord Charles P. P. Clinton,	Bear Haven, county Cork, . . .	45 0 0
21st August, . . .	William Forrester, esq.	Ardebar Bay, county Galway, . . .	90 2 0
1857, 7th August, . . .	Thomas Eccles, esq.	Glengurilla Harbour, county Cork, . . .	3 1 0
1858, 13th February,	Rev. A. Magee, . . .	Stramore and Cleghorn Bays, co. Galway, . . .	277 0 0
1858, 18th February,	A. C. Lambot, esq.	Killary Harbour, county Galway, . . .	114 0 0
1859, 2nd February,	Rev. R. H. Wall,	Morris and Ardebar Bays, county Galway, . . .	348 0 0
3rd February,	Knight of Kerry,	Valencia Harbour, county Kerry, . . .	78 0 0
3rd February,	Captain W. Houace,	Killary Harbour, county Mayo, . . .	43 0 0
13th February,	William McCormick, esq.	Askill Sound, county Mayo, . . .	149 0 0
11th May,	Edward Brown, esq.	Ballynakill Harbour, county Galway, . . .	922 0 0
4th October,	M. C. Cramer, esq.	Oyster Haven, county Cork, . . .	39 0 0
9th October,	Ebenezer Piles, esq.	Lough Mahon, Estuary of Lee, county Cork, . . .	47 0 0
14th November,	William Piles, esq.	Askill Sound, county Mayo, . . .	1,673 0 0
1861, 10th January, . . .	William Forbes, esq.	Mooneish Bay, county Galway, . . .	225 0 0
1862, 14th February,	Robert W. C. Reeves, esq.	Clogherclare Bay, county Clare, . . .	112 0 0
3rd March,	James Walker, esq.	Belfast Lough, Carrickfergus, . . .	127 0 0
5th March,	Edmund Power, esq.	Tremore Bay, county Waterford, . . .	270 0 0
1863, 28th May, . . .	George Clive, esq., m.r.	Askill Sound, county Mayo, . . .	489 0 0
1864, 2nd February,	Lord Portman, . . .	Tremore Bay, county Waterford, . . .	62 0 0
3rd April,	Lord Waldegrave,	Galway Bay, county Galway, . . .	1,779 0 0
10th June,	Colonel C. M. Vandeleur, m.r.	Fiddabegerry Bay, county Clare, . . .	190 0 0
19th June,	A. W. Wyndham, esq.	Newport Bay, county Mayo, . . .	80 0 0
30th September,	Captain George Austin,	Westport Bay, county Mayo, . . .	184 0 0
31st October,	John Kendall, esq.	Ardebar and Morris Bay, county Galway, . . .	236 0 0
31st October,	Robert T. Atkins, esq.	Lough Eysa, county Cork, . . .	25 0 0
31st October,	R. E. L. Athy, esq.	Galway Bay, county Galway, . . .	100 0 0
31st October,	P. M. Lynch, esq.	Galway Bay, county Galway, . . .	220 0 0
11th November,	A. Bourke, esq.	Dungarvan Harbour, county Waterford, . . .	65 0 0
11th November,	J. R. Dowse, esq.	Dungarvan Harbour, county Waterford, . . .	27 0 0
11th December,	Captain W. P. Harry,	Glenkorra Harbour, county Cork, . . .	63 0 0
31st December,	G. P. Archer, esq.	Ballynakill Harbour, county Galway, . . .	46 0 0
31st December,	T. Young Prior, esq.	Ballynakill Harbour, county Galway, . . .	90 0 0
31st December,	P. Macaulay, esq.	Ballynakill and Burrenang Bays, co. Galway, . . .	120 0 0
31st December,	Colonel F. A. K. Gore,	Killala Bay, county Mayo, . . .	275 0 0
1865, 12th April,	Marquess of Sligo,	Clew Bay, county Mayo, . . .	190 0 0
12th April,	Sir Robert Gore Booth,	Drumcliffe Bay, county Sligo, . . .	148 0 0
12th May, . . .	Lord Bantry Vestry,	Dingle Harbour, county Kerry, . . .	120 0 0
2nd November,	Law Life Assurance Society,	Clew Bay, county Mayo, . . .	138 0 0
2nd November,	Marquess of Sligo,	Clew Bay, county Mayo, . . .	25 0 0
1st December,	Most Rev. Dr. McHale,	Stones of Askill Island, county Mayo, . . .	125 0 0
1st December,	Thomas McCarthy Collins, esq.	Rowingford Bay, county Cork, . . .	75 0 0
1st December,	Marquess of Sligo,	Clew Bay, county Mayo, . . .	26 0 0
1st December,	John Obiss Woodhouse, esq.	Carlingford Lough, county Louth, . . .	24 0 0
1st December,	Captain Acheson,	Ballynakill Harbour, county Galway, . . .	16 0 0
1st December,	Richard J. Verneycock, esq.	Ballynakill Bay, county Sligo, . . .	56 0 0
1st December,	Richard Mahony, esq.	Kesgrave Estuary, county Kerry, . . .	30 0 0
1st December,	Mr. Robert McKenna,	Killary Harbour, . . .	61 0 0
1866, 20th April,	William Dargan, esq.	Wexford Harbour, . . .	70 0 0
20th April,	Marquess of Sligo,	Clew Bay, county Mayo, . . .	270 0 0
21st April,	Miss Anne Forster,	Blackhead Bay, county Mayo, . . .	11 0 0
4th June,	John Obiss Woodhouse, esq.	Carlingford Lough, county Louth, . . .	42 0 0

APPENDIX TO THE REPORT OF THE

APPENDIX,
No. 8.

APPENDIX, No. 8—continued.

LIST OF LICENCES GRANTED to Plant OYSTER BEDS up to 31st December, 1873.

Date of Licence.	Person to whom granted.	Locality of Beds.	Acre of Beds.	
1867, 15th June,	Sir Robert Gore Booth, bart.	Dromore Bay, county Sligo,	97 0 0	
10th July,	Honourable Hamilton Townsend, esq.	Skull Harbour, county Cork,	230 0 0	
10th July,	Thomas Sanders, esq.,	River Shannon, county Kerry,	280 0 0	
10th July,	Mrs. Elizabeth Atkinson,	Blackhead Bay, county Kerry,	100 0 0	
10th July,	M. J. C. Longfield,	Rosslarewater Bay, county Cork,	310 0 0	
10th July,	Thomas Kirkwood, esq.	Baline Harbour, county Mayo,	17 0 0	
10th July,	Richard D. Kene, esq.	Hinch Strand, county Dublin,	36 0 0	
10th July,	Christopher T. Bedingstone, esq.	Galway Bay, county Galway,	450 0 0	
10th July,	Mrs. Elizabeth Barry,	Lough Mask, county Cork,	70 0 0	
10th July,	Rev. Nicholas Martin,	Tranmore Bay, county Donegal,	90 0 0	
12th July,	John Smyth, esq.	Mulroney River, county Cork,	10 2 0	
12th July,	Stephen E. Callis, esq.	River Shannon, county Kerry,	212 0 0	
18th July,	Thomas Hicks, esq.	Rosslarewater Bay, county Cork,	45 0 0	
18th July,	Robert W. G. Stevens, esq.	River Shannon, county Clare,	30 0 0	
24th July,	Francis J. Graham, esq.	Banadare Bay, county Galway,	90 0 0	
1868,	31st January,	William Hart, esq.,	Lough Swilly, county Donegal,	730 0 0
	11th February,	Richard Lyons, esq.	Midleton Haven, county Cork,	15 0 0
	11th February,	Charles Stedje, esq.	River Shannon, county Kerry,	36 0 0
	12th March,	Stephen Brown, esq.	Dunmanus Bay, county Cork,	9 0 0
	12th March,	Colonel Edward Cooper,	Ballydare Bay, county Sligo,	190 0 0
1869,	12th February,	Henry Herbert,	Kennmare Bay,	30 0 0
	12th February,	Earl of Buxton,	Adrigole Harbour,	18 0 0
	12th February,	Earl of Rosse,	Glengeeffin Harbour,	60 0 0
	4th March,	John P. Nolan,	Ard Bay,	220 0 0
	11th March,	Richard J. Mahony,	Kennmare Bay,	46 0 0
	11th March,	Thomas Kingston Sullivan,	Kennmare Bay,	125 0 0
	16th March,	John W. Payne,	Bazley Bay,	51 0 0
	14th June,	John W. Stratford,	Killala Bay,	31 0 0
	14th June,	Mrs. Catherine Brown,	Constanceberry Bay,	60 0 0
	14th June,	William Little,	Killala Bay,	120 0 0
	10th September,	Lord Clermont,	Carlingford Lough,	46 0 0
	10th September,	Henry W. Meredith,	Sligo Bay,	20 0 0
	10th September,	Owen Wyne,	Sligo Bay,	77 0 0
	10th September,	Owen Wyne,	Sligo Bay,	53 0 0
1870,	12th March,	R. J. Verachroye,	Ballydare Bay,	15 2 0
1871,	22nd March,	Earl of Buxton and T. J. Lady,	Berehaven,	122 0 0
	27th March,	Earl of Buxton,	Ardgroom Harbour,	240 0 0
	27th March,	Thomas Hicks,	Rosslarewater Bay, county Cork,	30 0 0
	2nd April,	Agnes M. Nicholson,	Sligo Bay,	42 2 10
	24th April,	Ed. Park,	Milk Haven, county Sligo,	22 0 0
	24th April,	Morris Curran,	Milk Haven, county Sligo,	2 2 10
	24th April,	Michael Curran,	Milk Haven, county Sligo,	2 1 10
	1st July,	Arthur Harrell, esq., a.c.t.	Carlingford Lough, county Louth,	144 0 0
	15th July,	Sir James Stewart, bart.	Lough Swilly, county Donegal,	106 2 22
	27th July,	F. Mansfield, esq.	Lough Swilly, county Donegal,	28 1 0
	29th October,	Marquis of Downshire,	Doune Bay,	38 0 2
	26th December,	Major Scott,	Banadare Bay,	280 3 0
	26th December,	Col. Hugh Thomson,	Killary Bay,	291 2 0
1872,	21st February,	W. and J. St. George,	Galway Bay,	810 0 0
	23rd May,	W. Pike,	Adhill Sound,	305 0 25
	21st June,	Lord Bandon,	Dunmanus Bay,	132 3 31
	2nd July,	J. Brown,	Adhill Sound,	43 2 0
	14th October,	S. R. Townsend,	Rosslare Harbour, Rosslarewater Bay,	940 3 30
	16th December,	W. O. McCormick,	Rathlin Bay,	98 3 32
1873,	26th February,	R. J. Verachroye,	Ballydare Bay, county Sligo,	114 0 20
	3rd March,	Isabella Letitia Ender,	Milk Haven, county Sligo,	29 1 3
	6th March,	Lient.-Col. Wm. H. Longfield,	Cork Harbour,	22 2 30
	6th March,	Thomas Hicks,	Rosslarewater Bay, county Cork,	145 0 30
	14th June,	Robert McGowen,	Barrow Harbour, county Kerry,	84 1 25
	1st December,	Benjamin Whistney,	Blackhead Bay, county Mayo,	81 1 17
	1st December,	Mary Fagan,	Clew Bay, county Mayo,	26 2 7
	31st December,	Gillian Brown,	Ballynahill Bay, county Galway,	73 3 5
			Total,	38,512 2 83

INSPECTORS OF IRISH FISHERIES.

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OYSTER FISHERIES—QUERIES NO. 1.

APPENDIX No. 2.—ABSTRACT of Replies to Queries received from Owners, Occupiers, or Lessees of Oyster Beds.

Querries Issued.	License No. 1—1st November, 1882. Tinney Bay, County Mayo. Granted to W. H. Davis, Lisburn—Inland Fisheries.	License No. 6—10th February, 1883. Estuary of Killonee River, County Kerry. Granted to Rev. Denis Maloney.	License No. 11—16th November, 1884. Ellary Harbour, County Mayo. Granted to Rev. David Flaherty, Furness Avenue—E. G. MacCormac.
1. At what time after the above date were steps taken to cultivate the bed?			
2. What was the nature of the steps taken by you then to cultivate the bed?			
3. What quantity of oysters were put down by you, and were they small or full-grown oysters?			
4. Were any collectors used for catching spuds; and if so, of what description?			
5. What was the result of your first operations?			
6. Have you ever collected spuds on your bed? If so, when and in what quantity?			
7. How many people are employed on your bed? At what season are they so employed, and at what work?			
8. What is the stock of oysters and oyster spuds at present on your bed, as near as you can calculate?			
9. Was the spatting this year good?			
10. If your understanding has not proved satisfactory, to what cause do you attribute the non-success?			
11. Any general observations or statements you wish to make.			
Querries Issued.	License No. 21—1st February, 1885. Marine and Artificial Bays, Co. Galway. Granted to Mr. J. E. Wall, Present owner—Walker & Wall.	License No. 28—3rd February, 1885. Valentia Harbour, County Kerry. Granted to Knight of Kerry.	License No. 31—15th February, 1885. Anvil Roads, County Mayo. Granted to William McDonald.
1. At what time after the above date were steps taken to cultivate the bed?			
2. What was the nature of the steps taken by you then to cultivate the bed?			
3. What quantity of oysters were put down by you, and were they small or full-grown oysters?			
4. Were any collectors used for catching spuds; and if so, of what description?			
5. What was the result of your first operations?			
6. Have you ever collected spuds on your bed? If so, when and in what quantity?	No reply required, notwithstanding repeated applications.	Abandoned—ground unsuitable.	No reply required, notwithstanding repeated applications.
7. How many people are employed on your bed? At what season are they so employed, and at what work?			
8. What is the stock of oysters and oyster spuds at present on your bed, as near as you can calculate?			
9. Was the spatting this year good?			
10. If your understanding has not proved satisfactory, to what cause do you attribute the non-success?			
11. Any general observations or statements you wish to make.			
Querries Issued.	License No. 31—8th October, 1885. Lough Melvin, Estuary of Liss, Co. Cork. Granted to Thomas Flanagan.	License No. 37—19th February, 1886. Killonee River, County Kerry. Granted to William Purcell.	License No. 39—2d March, 1886. Fahan Lough, Carrickfergus, Co. Antrim. Granted to James Walker.
1. At what time after the above date were steps taken to cultivate the bed?			
2. What was the nature of the steps taken by you then to cultivate the bed?			
3. What quantity of oysters were put down by you, and were they small or full-grown oysters?			
4. Were any collectors used for catching spuds; and if so, of what description?			
5. What was the result of your first operations?			
6. Have you ever collected spuds on your bed? If so, when and in what quantity?			
7. How many people are employed on your bed? At what season are they so employed, and at what work?			
8. What is the stock of oysters and oyster spuds at present on your bed, as near as you can calculate?			
9. Was the spatting this year good?			
10. If your understanding has not proved satisfactory, to what cause do you attribute the non-success?			
11. Any general observations or statements you wish to make.			

Not being long in possession of the spar bed I have up to the present applied some boats employed removing mussel shell-fish, which are considered injurious to the culture of oysters, and I have disconnected some mud and clay which were washed from the hills by the mountain streams. I purpose, however, proceeding at once to lay an additional stock of oysters on the bed for breeding purposes.

APPENDIX TO THE REPORT OF THE

OTHER

APPENDIX No. 9.—ABSTRACT of Replies to Queries received

Querent Name.	License No. 110—10th October, 1896, Oliver Bay, County Mayo. Granted to S. H. L. Atkey.	License No. 120—10th November, 1896, Bunbeg Bay, County Waterford. Granted to J. H. Dorey.	License No. 130—10th April, 1898, Oliver Bay, County Mayo. Granted to the Monk Head, Marquess of Sligo Lessor—Lord John Bowes.
1. At what time after the above date were steps taken to cultivate the bed?			
2. What was the nature of the steps taken by you then to cultivate the bed?			
3. What quantity of oysters were put down by you, and were they small or full-grown oysters?			
4. Were any collectors used for catching oysters; and if so, of what description?			
5. What was the result of your first operations?			
6. Have you ever collected oysters on your bed? If so, when and in what quantity?	Abandoned.		
7. How many people are employed on your bed? At what seasons are they so employed, and at what work?			
8. What is the stock of oysters and oyster spat at present on your bed, as near as you can calculate?			
9. Was the spawning this year good?			
10. Is your understanding has not proved satisfactory, or what causes do you attribute its non-satisfaction?			
11. Any general observations or statements you wish to make.			
Querent Name.	License No. 130—10th April, 1898, Oliver Bay, County Mayo. Granted to Mr. J. H. Dorey, Marquess of Sligo, Lessor—Lord John Bowes.	License No. 130—10th July, 1897, Oliver Bay, County Mayo. Granted to William and J. M. George.	License No. 130—10th July 1897, Tranmoyne Bay, County Donegal. Granted to Mr. Nicholas Martin.
1. At what time after the above date were steps taken to cultivate the bed?			
2. What was the nature of the steps taken by you then to cultivate the bed?			
3. What quantity of oysters were put down by you, and were they small or full-grown oysters?			
4. Were any collectors used for catching oysters; and if so, of what description?			
5. What was the result of your first operations?			
6. Have you ever collected oysters on your bed? If so, when and in what quantity?	Abandoned.		
7. How many people are employed on your bed? At what seasons are they so employed, and at what work?			
8. What is the stock of oysters and oyster spat at present on your bed, as near as you can calculate?			
9. Was the spawning this year good?			
10. Is your understanding has not proved satisfactory, or what causes do you attribute its non-satisfaction?			
11. Any general observations or statements you wish to make.			
Querent Name	License No. 130—10th October, 1897, Buncrana Harbour, Donegal Bay, County Donegal. Granted to S. J. Venables.	License No. 130—10th December, 1897, Buncrana Bay, County Donegal. Granted to William G. McGehee.	License No. 130—10th February, 1898, Buncrana Bay, County Donegal. Granted to S. J. Venables.
1. At what time after the above date were steps taken to cultivate the bed?			
2. What was the nature of the steps taken by you then to cultivate the bed?			
3. What quantity of oysters were put down by you, and were they small or full-grown oysters?			
4. Were any collectors used for catching oysters; and if so, of what description?			
5. What was the result of your first operations?			
6. Have you ever collected oysters on your bed; and if so, when and in what quantity?			
7. How many people are employed on your bed? At what seasons are they so employed, and at what work?			
8. What is the stock of oysters and oyster spat at present on your bed, as near as you can calculate?			
9. Was the spawning this year good?			
10. Is your understanding has not proved satisfactory, or what causes do you attribute its non-satisfaction?			
11. Any general observations or statements you wish to make.	No reply received, notwithstanding repeated applications.	1. Following March. 2. Sea to Buncrana. Could not get stock satisfactory. 3. None. 4. — 5. — 6. — 7. — 8. — 9. — 10. —	Nothing has yet been done on this ground.
		11. Would be glad to obtain services of a competent man to farm and carry out the culture, at a fair remuneration.	

INSPECTORS OF IRISH FISHERIES.

FISHERIES.

from Owners, Occupiers, or Lessees of Oyster Beds—continued.

Lease No. 15—1st November, 1895. Clay Bay, County Mayo. Granted to Mr. J. H. Acreman.	Lease No. 16—1st December, 1895. Dunguaire Bay, County Cork. Granted to Thomas M. Gately & Sons.	Lease No. 17—1st December, 1895. Clay Bay, County Mayo. Granted to Mr. W. H. Longfield. Lessee—John Brown.	Lease No. 21—2nd April, 1896. Werter Works. Granted to William Dugan.
Abandoned.	No reply received, notwithstanding repeated applications.	Abandoned.	Abandoned.
Lease No. 18—1st February, 1895. Galway Bay, County Galway. Granted to Mr. and Mrs. J. H. George.	Lease No. 19—10th May, 1895. Achill Head, County Mayo. Granted to William Dugan.	Lease No. 20—1st June, 1895. Dunguaire Bay, County Cork. Granted to Mr. E. H. Lee, the Earl of Rosse.	Lease No. 22—2d July, 1895. Achill Head, County Mayo. Granted to Robert Keenan.
No reply received, notwithstanding repeated applications.	Soon after I obtained the leases my attention was drawn to the terms of sale of Mr. W. McNamee's ground in Garvareen, in which he agreed to let the lessee have possession of part of the leased grounds. I intended to do this in November, 1894, and had his sales memorandum. Owing to this only a small portion of the ground was laid.	From the Atlantic Ocean an immense quantity of sea-weed, known as <i>stomatia</i> , has been washed into Dunguaire Bay and destroyed the oyster beds to a great measure. An effort must be made to remove the weed before it would be prudent to replant oysters.	1. About the 12th January, 1895. 2. By planting oysters thereon. 3. A few hundreds of small oysters. 4. These: small description.
1. When I received the leases on both of these last. 2. Planting oysters and putting oysters under them. 3. Large and small, as they could be gathered on the bed. 4. Yes—fascines. 5. Unsuccessful. 6. None. 7. Two constantly—twice more in the owners' planting system and fascines. 8. The men say there are a good number, but they differ as to the numbers. 9. No. 10. Tropes on the bed, strength of the current, and the coldness of the water. 11. I am going to plant the bed myself, after having engaged a man who, I expect, will be successful.	1. The following September. 2. Laying down oysters and staking ground. 3. About 3,000—some full-grown—greater quantity small. 4. At present only a few staking and sides. 5. Cannot give any reason present. 6. Never. 7. A couple of men have occasionally been employed laying oysters and staking. 8. About 30,000 oysters. Have not observed spot. 9. Don't know. 10. Have not had time to test it. 11. Did not examine all bed until end of September last; found it difficult to get men to work on account of the cold. Considered at better purpose not further work until April.	1. On the 21st September, 1895. 2. On the 27th Sept., 1895. I dug up a layer of 3,000 young oysters, and on 10th Sept., 1895, a layer of 2,000 oysters. A layer of 2,000 do.; a layer of 3,000 do.; a layer of 2,000 do.; a layer of 10,000 young oysters apparently nearly two years old. 3. 10,000 young oysters, as stated above in reply to query 5. 4. Yes, of state about the size of 100, with some casting on pot shells. I intend laying down more oysters in the spring, with very oyster shells and lime I can collect. 5. Not known to present. 6. Never. 7. Three horses and a boat employed for laying down oysters—to dredge over the beds in several state of the bottom as to weeds, sand, &c., separate them to allow every shellfish or fish to grow, and to put down and secure bags, for carrying, planting and replanting them. 8. I don't know the quantity of oysters on account of the difficulty of getting men to work on this ground 10,000 young oysters up to the present time, while, from their scarcity, cost 6s per 1,000 count, besides carriage from Cork. 9. Being absent on the Continent, I cannot say. 10. I have not yet tried it by taking up any oysters. 11. In December last I killed and put down as many as one of the most successfully situated bays on this ground. I was trying out, but I find the waters of this area, and the depth of water are against me.	1. 20,000 were laid down on bed before license was granted, say in March and April, 1895. 2. Only laid upon the bed. 3. 20,000 as above were laid on the Spring of 1895, reduction 10,000 made in October, 1895, and December, same year, I give from 3 inches to 8 inches. 4. There could not be very speakable from this. What kind of oysters would you recommend? 5. The system of about 8 to 12 inches which were laid down in March and April, 1895, were grown to 2 or 3 inches by October, 1895. 6. We have never heard say, nor do we expect any before next summer, 1896. 7. Only a few and one woman. 8. About 200,000, and I hope to lay down about 40,000 more before end of March, 1896. 9. We had none. 10. No time to speak or develop. 11. Would wish for good practical advice from an experienced oysterman.

APPENDIX TO THE REPORT OF THE

OISTER

APPENDIX No. 9.—ABSTRACT of Replies to Queries received
QUERIES

GENERAL INDEX.	LETTER No. 7—17th November, 1894. Revised by Captain John F. Barry, Commander-in-Chief, County Cork. Presented to Thomas White, Premier Oyster Wharf Drapery	LETTER No. 48—21st October, 1894. Galway Bay, County Galway. Presented to P. M. Murphy, Treasurer General, J. W. Lynch.	LETTER No. 60—21st December, 1894. Glenarus Harbour, County Cork. Presented to Captain W. F. Barry
1. What steps have been taken since last Report to cultivate the bed? 2. What was the nature of the steps taken by you to cultivate the bed? 3. What quantity of oysters were put down by you, and were they small or full-grown oysters? 4. Were any collectors used for catching spats; and if so, of what description? 5. What was the result of your experiments? 6. How many people are employed on your bed? At what rates are they employed, and at what work? 7. What is the stock of oysters and oyster seed at present on your bed, as far as you can calculate? 8. Was the spatting this year good? 9. Any general observations or statements you wish to make.	1. Cleaning and dredging. 2. Putting down young oysters and oyster seed. 3. About 10,000 young oysters, small. 4. Yes, old oyster shells and suitable stones. 5. Not satisfactory. 6. From four to six all the year round, dredging and cleaning. 7. Cannot say, have been engaged in endeavouring to get a permanent oyster bed to winter it, but not successfully up to the present. 8. Fairly well. 9. Having been in France during the war, oysters were not satisfactory to my taste, especially having to deal with shelling sand.	In reply to your favour of the 21st ultimo, and the question relating to Oyster Factory Licence No. 65 at Dungarvan, I have to state that since my last report I have not taken any steps towards the cultivation of that bed. I had previously put out a considerable quantity of oysters where I deemed to be indications of a bed, and I dredged the ground, but from the exposed position of the locality facing quite unsheltered from the north and west, the oysters suffered severely and did not fare well. During these circumstances I made no attempt to repeat any more trials, labour or capital. I am attempting to have a permanent oyster bed on the site in question.	In reply to your communication of 10th instant, I shall thank you to inform the Inspector of Irish Fisheries, as apply in consequence of me on 21st January last, relative to my Oyster Licence No. 48, that I have not taken any steps towards planting the proposed oyster beds.
GENERAL INDEX.	LETTER No. 39—21st July, 1893. Fever Harbour, County Mayo. Presented to Thomas Hayes.	LETTER No. 35—15th July, 1893. Ballydeeper Bay, County Cork. Presented to M. J. C. Longfield.	LETTER No. 30—4th March, 1893. Ard Bay, County Galway. Presented to Captain John F. Barry.
1. What steps have been taken since last Report to cultivate the bed? 2. What was the nature of the steps taken by you to cultivate the bed? 3. What quantity of oysters were put down by you, and were they small or full-grown oysters? 4. Were any collectors used for catching spats; and if so, of what description? 5. What was the result of your experiments? 6. How many people are employed on your bed? At what rates are they employed, and at what work? 7. What is the stock of oysters and oyster seed at present on your bed, as far as you can calculate? 8. Was the spatting this year good? 9. Any general observations or statements you wish to make.	1. Bed entirely prepared. 2. Dredged with horse dredge. 3. — 4. Six. 5. Found that oysters had slightly increased in quantity. 6. None, except the oysterbeds. 7. Cannot estimate. 8. — 9. Mr. Justice has not taken the bed regularly, his object being to propagate the oysters and increase quantity.	The Tenant refused to complete his contract, and it was not considered advisable to take proceedings in reference to it. I do not yet possess much information as to what we shall be able to cultivate an oyster factory at the place proposed.	No replies received, notwithstanding repeated application.
GENERAL INDEX.	LETTER No. 36—18th April, 1893. Off the Islands of Mizenhead, County Cork. Presented to Edward Parkes	LETTER No. 37—14th April, 1893. Off the Islands of Mizenhead, County Cork. Presented to Maria Curran.	LETTER No. 38—25th April, 1893. Off the Islands of Mizenhead, County Cork. Presented to Michael Curran.
1. What steps have been taken since last Report to cultivate the bed? 2. What was the nature of the steps taken by you to cultivate the bed? 3. What quantity of oysters were put down by you, and were they small or full-grown oysters? 4. Were any collectors used for catching spats; and if so, of what description? 5. What was the result of your experiments? 6. How many people are employed on your bed? At what rates are they employed, and at what work? 7. What is the stock of oysters and oyster seed at present on your bed, as far as you can calculate? 8. Was the spatting this year good? 9. Any general observations or statements you wish to make.	1. I have been employing each spring tide or low water to collect large stones, and from degrees of freedom to twenty feet, removing same stone on the one adjoining, to make to collect the spats. 2. See above. 3. At the time the oyster licence was granted, I had a good number on the bed, while I had been propagating for a year or two previous, as there is no necessity for me to propagate any. As they have accumulated in quantity, I hope to dispose of a great many soon. 4. None, except large stones imported on each other, as I consider the current too strong for floats to be of much service. 5. In some parts of the bed formerly, in others not so much so. 6. See query No. 1. 7. I believe I have considerably over 5,000 bushels of oysters at present, and I rarely saw anything like the quantity of spat which appears to be principally attached to the seaweed growing on the shore. 8. See query No. 3. 9. I am trying some experiments, but cannot form an opinion as to the result at present.	I have been doing very little with my bed, oysters were so very few, latterly, however, they are increasing fast. Now that the adjuvant stones are preserved, I am trying to get a couple of thousand small oysters from the tidal dredgers.	I did my best to find spat, but I could not find it, and therefore I was not able to do anything with the bed. But if I get the spat we will plant it yes. If you would be kind enough to leave it to me, I would do my best to find spat, and be more particular about it.

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from Owners, Occupiers, or Lessees of Oyster Beds—continued.

No. 2.

License No. 41—18th December, 1864. Ballymote Harbour, County Mayo. Granted to T. Evans Price, London—West of Ireland Oysters & Fish Co.	License No. 41—12th May, 1866. Dugort Harbour, County Mayo. Granted to Lord Mayo, Viscount.	License No. 42—1st November, 1866. Clay Bay, County Mayo. Granted to the Royal Navy, Rangmore Cliffs.	License No. 47—10th July, 1877. Ballintoy Harbour, County Cork. Granted to Maurice Hamilton-Tremond.
1. The beds have been cleaned and old unders stock taken away; some tiles have been laid as collectors. 2. Answered in last. 3. About, except a few head-breaks of spent shells. 4. A few tiles and shells. 5. Cannot tell yet. 6. State of present. In spring, from May 2d to June 1d, we clean the beds by dredging. 7. No news yet of knowing. 8. No spuds. 9. —	No shells have been taken since last report. I have nothing to add to previous reply.	Lord Mayo has handed to me three letters from you, requesting a return of oyster license forms (July 1st, 1864), which you states were sent to him on the 1st of November, 1866. He has informed me that he sent me the forms at the time, but I have no recollection of having received them. I send the forms last year fully filled up, and have nothing more to add. There has been no change in any of the circumstances to, and last report is quite correct for the present year. License No. 41 is well understood to be held by the Royal Navy, Rangmore Cliffs, by the lessee, Messrs. Barnes and Co. License No. 42 is held by the lessee, Mr. Dolman, bivalved mussels under licence purchased. The shells have been taken up, and the ground abandoned. License Nos. 41 and 42 were issued to Mr. Leeson, of Rosslare (County Wexford), who intended to plant and cultivate them on dredging, but he has done nothing. The beds have been washed away, and the ground is rapidly given over to the public. All the above-named positions come from the county of Mayo.	In reply to your's of last, on subject of shells, I have not got the queries you adduce to. The letter containing those would be lost. However, I can now trouble by giving general answer, which is, that up to present time each oyster bed has not been laid, as an English company, for whom the ground was originally obtained, to enable them to lay the bed, give up the site, and I have been, as yet, unable to get others to take it up.
License No. 42—18th March, 1869. Ballymote Harbour, County Mayo. Granted to John W. Evans	License No. 42—14th June, 1869. Quinnsborough, West Cork, County Cork. Granted to Mr. Collier Brown	License No. 43—17th March, 1871. Arranmore Harbour, County Donegal. Granted to Right Hon. the Earl of Bessy	License No. 48—2nd March, 1871. Ballymote Harbour, County Mayo. Granted to Right Hon. the Earl of Bessy and T. J. Lundy

QUERIES No. 3.

Querries Searched	License No. 5—27th December, 1867. Mizen Harbour, County Cork. Granted to John Lyons.	License No. 3—28th June, 1868. Off Derry Point, County Mayo. Granted to P. H. Donelan. Present owner—MacCourt of Llandaff.	License No. 4—14th February, 1868. Ballymote Harbour, County Mayo. Granted to E. T. Evans. Present owner—M. E. Morris.
1. What amount of oysters were sold off your bed this year, and at what price per bushel or hand? 2. Do you estimate about how much it contains? 3. What is your estimate of the present quantity of oysters of all sizes on your bed? 4. Was there much wet deposited on your bed this year, and state whether you consider it greater or less than in 1867? 5. What do you consider your bed best adapted for, breeding or fattening? 6. If your re-fertilizing has proved unsuccessful, in what particular it has failed—whether in production or growth; and to what you attribute the non-success? 7. State any suggestions or statement you desire to make?	This is the same bed as that for which a license was granted to John Townsend, Eskevane, Lake Lyons being only against—ditto No. 5.	1. None. 2. As worth. 3. None worth mentioning. 4. Fattening. 5. Not breeding. 6. Wait until God sees fit that they should breed.	1. None. 2. Cannot say, not many shore low water. 3. Cannot say; likely not, too much seaweed and vegetable growth on shells. 4. As at present for fattening. 5. Not good for, seaweed growing see shells and weed, spot don't adhere, apparently like condition, bed would grow very well. 6. You should wait in your power to assist with capital to forward such branch of fishing.

APPENDIX TO THE REPORT OF THE

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APPENDIX No. 9.—Abstract of Replies to Querries received

Querries Index.	Letter No. 6—12th February, 1881. Dated at Kenmare, County Kerry, Received in John Murray, Present owner—John G. Moore.	Letter No. 8—17th November, 1881. Doway, County Galway Dated to John G. Murray Owner—Captain George Austin.	Letter No. 9—21st December, 1881. Mucklagh, County Donegal Received to John G. Woodburn.
1. What amount of spuds was sold off your bed this year, and at what price per 100 or barrel? If sold by the barrel state about how much it contained?	1. None.	1. These beds are used as starting places for systems purchased in the neighbouring parish, which, when fit for market, are removed to my English beds. They are not sold in Ireland. 1,000 barrels were so removed last year. They realize the value of a fair second class system, after being taken on the English beds.	1. Shortly after the leases were granted about 30,000 spuds were put upon the beds,
2. What is your estimate of the present quantity of systems of all sizes on your bed?	2. But a small quantity.	2. The beds are not stocked at present.	2. The beds are not stocked at present.
3. Was there much spud deposited on your bed this year, and state whether you consider it greater or less than in 1882?	3. Not much, but I believe more than last year.	3. There was about 3,000 barrels by the end of the season.	3. Unable to say.
4. What do you consider your bed best adapted for, breeding or fattening?	4. I should say for fattening.	4. Breeding.	4. It would be best suited for fattening.
5. If your undertaking has proved unprofitable state in what particular it has failed—whether production or growth, and to what you attribute the non-success?	5. It has failed in production, but I am unable to state the cause, and I understand that other beds in the immediate locality have also been equally unproductive last season.	5. The beds have proved successful both in production and growth.	5. The undertaking has not hitherto been successful owing to the injurious effects of false-wives.
6. State any suggestions or statement you desire to make?	6. Bed No. 40 admits spuds, the same remarks therefore apply to both cases.	6. —	6. —
Querries Index.	Letter No. 10—11th August, 1881. Athlone, County Galway. Dated to William Freeman, Linen-drill Knott.	Letter No. 11—19th August, 1881. Glenmacknass, Dublin, County Dublin. Dated to Thomas Price Present owner—Kate E. Corcoran.	Letter No. 12—10th February, 1882. Ballynahinch and Clough Bay, Co. Down Dated to Mrs. Anthony Maggs, née.
1. What amount of spuds was sold off your bed this year, and at what price per 100 or barrel? If sold by the barrel state about how much it contained?	1. None sold, but some removed to other ground.	1. None; used in the houses whenever taken.	1. No spuds sold this year.
2. What is your estimate of the present quantity of systems of all sizes on your bed?	2. Previously 25 barrels.	2. Cannot say; the bed is small, and the spuds have not remained near the houses.	2. About 200 barrels.
3. Was there much spud deposited on your bed this year, and state whether you consider it greater or less than in 1882?	3. None; none been unearthened.	3. Not much, I think less.	3. There has been a large amount of spuds deposited, and owing to heavy gales and the irregular nature of the sandbank their neighbourhood, large quantities of it has been destroyed, and much sugar also came to green systems.
4. What do you consider your bed best adapted for, breeding or fattening?	4. A little of each, according to situation.	4. Fattening.	4. One part of the beds rendered very good for fattening, the other portions of them very fair for breeding purposes.
5. If your undertaking has proved unprofitable state in what particular it has failed—whether production or growth, and to what you attribute the non-success?	5. Odd, not aware.	5. Production, the sandbank is muddy, and a sort of charred, rotten wood, which covers the surface and killed a great many.	5. I cannot say, the undertaken has been a failure, and I have not been so successful as I had with, from 2nd to 6th, the drifting sand destroying the spuds, first, from the destruction committed by parties at spring tides, and at other times stealing them and other shell fish.
6. State any suggestions or statement you desire to make?	6. See further exports.	6. None.	6. None, except that I could wish, when any party is committed to stocking, a sufficient powerlessness would be afforded to disseminate from a like offence.
Querries Index.	Letter No. 12—14th November, 1880 Ardill Strand, County Mayo. Dated to William T. Moore.	Letter No. 13—16th February, 1881 Carraroe Bay, County Clare, Dated to Mr. W. G. Moore.	Letter No. 14—10th March, 1882 Tramore Bay, County Waterford. Dated to Edmund Power.
1. What amount of spuds was sold off your bed this year, and at what price per 100 or barrel? If sold by the barrel state about how much it contained?	1. None.	1. I sold none in 1880. In 1881, a quantity off spuds in 100's have been now ready for sale, and can readily get one 4 hundred for them.	1. I sold none in 1880. In 1881, a quantity off spuds in 100's have been now ready for sale, and can readily get one 4 hundred for them.
2. What is your estimate of the present quantity of systems of all sizes on your bed?	2. There was a good stock of systems on the bed when it was let to the West of Ireland Oyster Company, who have the right given it up to me after taking all the systems they could get off it in Aranmore, County Galway. There are very few on it at present.	2. I estimate the quantity of all sizes are no my bed to be about forty thousand.	2. I estimate the quantity of all sizes are no my bed to be about forty thousand.
3. Was there much spud deposited on your bed this year, and state whether you consider it greater or less than in 1882?	3. What was on the bed well. I cannot say if better or worse than last year.	3. No bodies received, although frequent repeated applications.	3. I had no deposit of spuds in either 1880 or 1881.
4. If your undertaking has proved unprofitable state in what particular it has failed—whether production or growth, and to what you attribute the non-success?	4. I believe it would have been most successful/would not for the systems stated in No. 1.	4. By my understanding, I attribute to my, unsuccessfulness in production, although I want to be successful and good and trouble. Also grittified beds similar to mine I saw there, and subsequently saw one on a small scale, such as I saw at Sligo—I attribute the non-success to the small number of sand and sand, and to the too great strength of the tides.	4. My understanding has been, I attribute to my, unsuccessfulness in production, although I want to be successful and good and trouble. Also grittified beds similar to mine I saw there, and subsequently saw one on a small scale, such as I saw at Sligo—I attribute the non-success to the small number of sand and sand, and to the too great strength of the tides.
5. State any suggestions or statement you desire to make?	5. I think the law relating to the removal of systems under 30 inches should be strictly enforced. It is now a dead letter here.	5. There are suggestions to make, except to hope the Commissioners will be successful in getting the old natural beds of the country, such as those at Westbrook and Arklow, etc., to their former beds of production.	5. There are suggestions to make, except to hope the Commissioners will be successful in getting the old natural beds of the country, such as those at Westbrook and Arklow, etc., to their former beds of production.

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from Owners, Occupiers, or Lessees of Oyster Beds—continued.

Licence No. 19—1st July, 1894. Dungbegh Lough, County Louth. Granted to James Norden. Present owner—John Cleary.	Licence No. 19—1st November, 1894. Dungbegh Bay, County Louth. Granted to E. J. Dowling Lessee—William Young.	Licence No. 19—10th July, 1898. Baldwin Bay, County Mayo. Granted to John McCartha.	Licence No. 24—10th July, 1898. Bay of Howth, County Cork. Granted to Louis G. P. O'Connor.
See replies to Questions re Oyster Licence No. 17 (Licences No. 19, which equally relate to this, as both beds are worked conjointly).	<p>1. None.</p> <p>2. I do not know.</p> <p>3. I do not know.</p> <p>4. The larger portion for breeding, only a small portion on which is grown grapes. We are much more con- cerned at catching quickly.</p> <p>5. The great difficulty of preventing the oysters from being stolen, the quantity of water on the bank being very shallow at spring tides, above considerable loss from the hands of "spine-divers." "Spine-divers" are men who dive for oysters in banks, and left and are not registered.</p> <p>6. I have no suggestion to offer. I am trying to let the local practical man, who would give more attention to the cultivation and propagation. I hope soon to do so.</p>	<p>1. I only sold about 400 worth, which means I expended on improving the bed £1 per ton for putting them in.</p> <p>2. I estimate the present value of the ysters on the bed at 200.</p> <p>3. See no signs of spat, and very little in 1892.</p> <p>4. I do not think it very well adapted for oysters.</p> <p>5. It has failed in both cases, and I attribute its non-success to the shifting of sand which takes place during the winter season.</p> <p>6. What is been written to calculating the spat? As it is very few withstand- ing the waves on land?</p>	<p>1. None.</p> <p>2. Our farm no replies.</p> <p>3. Very little spat this year—less than in 1892.</p> <p>4. Breeding.</p> <p>5. Great care of the growing oysters is not well kept up, providing only the bare minimum of care, and I believe that were the Mill Carr beds to be re- vived with tool that the system of Wexford beds might be even more successful.</p> <p>6. I am quite ignorant about the culture of oysters, but shall be glad to carry out any reasonable suggestion you may be pleased to supply.</p>
Licence No. 21—10th February, 1898. Military Harbour, County Dublin. Granted to J. G. Lawlor.	Licence No. 21—1st February, 1898. Kilkeel Harbour, County Mayo. Granted to Captain W. Houston.	Licence No. 21—11th May, 1898. Rockfort Harbour, County Louth. Granted to Edward Devlin. Lessee—Men of Ireland Oyster and Fish Company.	Licence No. 21—1st October, 1899. Glenarm Harbour, County Antrim. Granted to M. C. O'Connor.
<p>1. None; not productive enough yet to sell.</p> <p>2. Cannon spat.</p> <p>3. About the same.</p> <p>4. Partaking.</p> <p>5. Yielded about half its extent, from strong currents and tides.</p> <p>6. None at present; bags were put down this season.</p>	<p>1. No oysters sold, as the bed contains only a small area, and yields only oysters enough for private con- sumption.</p> <p>2. —</p> <p>3. A fair quantity of spat—greater than in 1892.</p> <p>4. The bed is readily good for both, but owing to the strong tidal current of the spot is unsuited.</p> <p>5. The bed could never prove successful as a commercial oyster bed, as the growing oysters lie on flatbeds.</p> <p>6. —</p>	<p>1. None.</p> <p>2. 100,000.</p> <p>3. None. No spat was deposited, as far as I know, on any bed in Ireland in 1898 to A.D. 1901.</p> <p>4. Breeding.</p> <p>5. No spat since formation of Company in 1892.</p> <p>6. —</p>	No replies received, notwithstanding repeated application.
Licence No. 22—25th May, 1898. Achill Island, County Mayo. Granted to George Glavin, &c.	Licence No. 22—1st February, 1898. Trawneagh Bay, County Mayo. Granted to Louis Walshe.	Licence No. 22—10th April, 1898. Galway Bay, County Galway. Granted to Louis Walshe.	Licence No. 22—10th June, 1898. Portmuck Bay, County Donegal. Granted to Colman G. H. Treadwell, R.A.
<p>1. Eight trawlers, each trawler contain- ing about 400 oysters.</p> <p>2. About 50 trawlers.</p> <p>3. No little spat this year; much less than in 1892.</p> <p>4. For breeding.</p> <p>5. The water licensed to Mr. Glavin has nearly a muddy bottom, and the greater part of that which is good for breeding stands at spring tides and the oysters get eaten.</p>	<p>1. None.</p> <p>2. None at present. The price of oysters from the dredging beds is so high that we would hardly pay for them despite money for advertising. The price at Wexford is as said for per hundred, large and small.</p> <p>3. —</p> <p>4. For growth and fattening.</p> <p>5. The oysters sold down here, which were brought from Wexford on various occasions, though well, and were exported in barrels. Though the shells changed in character and became coarse, but they never spoiled, and they did, the spat was caught directly by the rapid removal of the tides, to which the shells, though shattered, from heavy seas, are exposed.</p>	<p>1. None.</p> <p>2. I cannot say.</p> <p>3. None worth calculating this year or 1898, nor for some years past.</p> <p>4. About eight years ago both for breeding and fattening, and lately for fattening.</p> <p>5. Lord Walshe is anxious to have the Commissioners, at their convenience, inspect the beds, and will be grateful for their instructions. At present, when the sea rises, most of the beds can be seen, and such systems also.</p>	<p>Some replies as to spat for year 1898. How will do the worth of oysters during year 1898?</p>

APPENDIX TO THE REPORT OF THE

OYSTER

APPENDIX No. 9.—ABSTRACT of Replies to Querries received

QUERIES ISSUED.	LICENCE NO. 22—10th June, 1864. Weymouth Bay, County Weym. Granted to A. W. Wyman.	LICENCE NO. 23—22nd September, 1864. Weymouth Bay, County Weym. Granted to Captain George Austin.	LICENCE NO. 24—1st October, 1864. Arthor and Weston, Esqrs., County Weym. Granted to John Keast.
1. What amount of oysters was sold off your bed this year, and at what price per ton or bushel? If sold by the barrel state about how much is contained.	1. None.		1. None, but some removed to other ground.
2. What is your estimate of the present quantity of oysters of all sizes on your bed?	2. Tons or bushels of my size.		2. Probably 100 barrels.
3. Was there much sand deposited on your bed this year, and state whether you consider it greater or less than in 1863.	3. None I should say, as any sand may deposited would be lost.		3. None; season most unfavorable.
4. What do you consider your best adapted for, dredging or trawling?	4. Neither, in its present state.	The same as the No. 2 (Querries No. 2).	4. A mile of walk, according to size of bed.
5. If your understanding has proved unsatisfactory state in what particular it has failed—whether in production or growth, and to what you attribute the non-success?	5. When applied for a portion only was granted, and that portion was a portion of over one acre, and a portion of sand. The areas were held there by Captain Wyman who were filled in the sand.		5. Gold, wet season.
6. State any suggestions or statement you desire to make.	6. The present owner has contemplated doing something to improve the dredging into the sand; whether he will do so I cannot at present say.		6. See former reports.
QUERIES ISSUED.	LICENCE NO. 25—20th December, 1864. Weymouth Bay, County Weym. Granted to Col. Sir R. A. Newall, Bart.	LICENCE NO. 26—13th April, 1865. Weymouth Bay, County Weym. Granted to Mr. John Wyman.	LICENCE NO. 27—29th April, 1865. Weymouth Bay, County Weym. Granted to Mr. John Wyman.
1. What amount of oysters was sold off your bed this year, and at what price per ton or bushel? If sold by the barrel state about how much is contained.	1. None sold, as I am now desirous of protecting the oysters with a view to increasing the stock, & to market my produce of them at present. A considerable quantity have been removed for personal use.	1. 3,000, at 10s. per hundred.	
2. What is your estimate of the present quantity of oysters of all sizes on your bed?	2. The water being deep over the best part of my bed, it is difficult to reply to this question with any degree of accuracy; but I should say about 30,000 oysters of five years and over, and 10,000 to 15,000 smaller.	2. About 30,000	
3. What is your best adapted for, dredging or trawling?	3. I should say on the whole about the same as last season. A large quantity of sand is seldom deposited, even by strength of the tide over the marshy parts of my bed.		
4. Unprofitably used for dredging and trawling. Systems of dredging originate from Chesapeake Bay, and similar countries. The current of the surface current sweeps sand bed directly over the kind part of those beds, because it is immovable by breaking, much of the sand being swept away and left to be suitable for oyster culture. Even when dredged, sand is not easily removed, apparently by some natural influence, which causes it to settle to the bottom of sand, and thereby loss of all oysters. Thus I would say of the beds that those nearest were ruined, but others could exist.	4. Only a very limited portion of my bed can be dredged, but not easily. Even when dredged, sand is not easily removed, apparently by some natural influence, which causes it to settle to the bottom of sand, and thereby loss of all oysters. Thus I would say of the beds that those nearest were ruined, but others could exist.	5. We have laid down 40,000 young oysters brought from a distance. There is also a good quantity of sand, equal if not even that of 1863.	
5. State any suggestions or statement you desire to make.	6. Dredging, excepting the parts where the sand has deposited the oysters.	6. The system dredged in 1863 and 1872 being generally small, and in order to their improvement, the beds have been allowed to remain almost undisturbed to the present, with very good results. The oysters this season are large and in the best condition.	
QUERIES ISSUED.	LICENCE NO. 28—1st December, 1864. Kilberry Harbour, County Kinsg.	LICENCE NO. 29—1st December, 1864. Kilberry Harbour, County Kinsg. Granted to Robert W. Keast.	LICENCE NO. 30—1st April, 1865. Kilberry Harbour, County Kinsg. Granted to Miss Anne Peeler Lambeth, James Gallagher.
1. What amount of oysters were sold off your bed this year, and at what price per ton or bushel? If sold by the barrel state about how much is contained.	1. No oysters sold this year.	1. None sold as yet, about £1,000 will be sold.	1. Thirty barrels, £1. 10s. per barrel. Each time to ten hundred in units.
2. What is your estimate of the present quantity of oysters of all sizes on your bed?	2. There may be 15,000 to 20,000, but cannot answer correctly.	2. 10,000.	2. About 20 barrels.
3. What is your best adapted for, dredging or trawling?	3. Not much; I should say about the same as in 1863.	3. Very little this year; I consider it less than last year.	3. Very little sand this season. I think it is given that less than in 1872.
4. What do you consider your best adapted for, dredging or trawling?	4. Trawling.	4. Trawling. I have trawling beds as well, but not where they breed.	4. Far breeding.
5. If your understanding has proved unsatisfactory state in what particular it has failed—whether in production or growth, and to what you attribute the non-success?	5. The growth of oysters is very good on my bed, but it consists of little tidal flats, the water being all sorts of mudholes later, thus halting a large percentage of oysters.	5. —	5. I think, in my opinion, that this has increased by over-dredging. It is a very bad plan to change dimensions of small oysters to be taken with nets. Since then it is more and more adopted shortly to keep the small oysters on the public grounds, or stop dredging the shores of four years, the bay won't be much, say, though I may say dredged to death, and it is very rare it already.
6. State any suggestions or statement you desire to make.	6. —	6. —	

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from Owners, Occupiers, or Lessees of Oyster Beds—continued.

Licence No. 30—1st December, 1894. Lough Neagh, County Down. Granted to J. T. Atcheson.	Licence No. 6—11th November, 1894. Dungarvan Harbour, County Waterford. Granted to A. Hause.	Licence No. 64—1st December, 1894. Ballymullen Harbour, County Galway. Granted to G. J. Arden, Representative of United Oyster and Fish Company.	Licence No. 65—1st December, 1894. Ballymullen Harbour Docks, Co. Galway. Granted to P. Whelan. Lessee—Peter Whelan Oyster and Fish Company.
4. None sold.	1. None sold.	1. About 1,000, at 22 lbs per bushel dressed at £2.00.	1. None.
2. Tenant greatly up : there is an increase.	3. It is very difficult to say how many, but a few sprinklings.	2. £10,000	2. 200,000
3. There was a good deal of spot, rather more than in 1879.	4. Very bad year for spot.	3. None.	3. None.
4. —	5. Fattening.	4. Breeding.	4. Breeding.
5. I found it very hard to procure enough oysters, but I expect to get some all over. I have set a small effort proceeding in getting up a good bed for them.	6. Difficulty of obtaining an adequate supply of oysters to dry.	5. No spot since formation of Company in 1871.	5. No spot since formation of Company in 1871.
6. —	7. That the rate of undersized oysters (say less than 2 inches in diameter) to foreign markets is stopped.	6. —	6. —
Licence No. 30—1st December, 1894. Shore of Ardill Island, County Mayo. Granted to John Hart, Mervin, U.S.A.	Licence No. 30—1st December, 1894. Carrigaholt Roads, County Louth. Granted to John O'Brien Woodhouse.	Licence No. 1—1st December, 1894. Ballymullen Harbour, County Galway. Granted to Captain Arden.	Licence No. 30—1st December, 1894. Ballymullen Bay, County Galway. Granted to R. J. Franklin.
1. No oysters were sold off the bed this year, i.e., in 1879, but in October, 1879, about 20 barrels were sold, and each barrel contained nearly 2 cwt. Also from time to time during the oyster season of 1879 oysters for private consumption were removed off the bed to the amount of 8 or 9 cwt.	1. None.		
2. About 10 bushels.	2. I could not say.		
3. Very little spot was deposited on the bed in 1879, but a considerable quantity of it was deposited in 1879.	3. I do not believe there was any spot deposited in a proper way.		
4. For fattening.	4. Not certain.		
5. Different prevenions would call for the constant attempts made by dredges night & day to plunder the bed and every spot for oysters. It would be a most productive and "unimpossible" however, to prevent any person from these ports, and on the bed they have secured every now time to time much valuable property.	5. During to the neap-tide of the ground the water-marking was not noticeable.		See replies to 100 (Question No. 3), both beds being worked conjointly.
6. —	6. I believe if there was a proportionate increase for striking the spot the undertaking would prove interesting.		
Licence No. 43—1st June, 1892. Carrigaholt Roads, County Louth. Granted to J. D. Woodhouse.	Licence No. 46—1st June, 1892. Everard's Bay, County Mayo. Granted to W. H. Hart, New Ross, Co. Wexford—Sport. Rass.	Licence No. 58—1st July, 1892. Ballymullen Bay, County Mayo. Granted to W. H. Hart, New Ross, Co. Wexford—Sport. Rass. Purchaser—James Grogan.	Licence No. 73—1st July, 1892. Salter's Harbour, County Mayo. Granted to John Hart, New Ross, Co. Wexford—Sport. Rass.
1. The beds were not worked this year.	1. A few thousand at 22s per hundred of lbs, from which expenses being deducted would leave me about £1.00 per hundred worth.	1. I don't see that the bed is of any use to me, as I have no market for oysters. The people seem to dredge there last season, and could make anything of it, or the bed is in my opinion of no use. It being off the public highway, if it was good, has not consider'd it worth while to put out a dredge there.	1. None sold off this bed this season.
2. I am unable to say.	2. Estimated about 10,000 lbs large and small oysters, and have sold about £100,000, and there ought to be the difference, viz., £1,000,000 now on the bed, but I do not believe there is even half that quantity on it now.	2. I don't consider there is any system now adopted to dredge the bed, and it was started by either Elizabeth Adkinson or Capt. J. Davies.	2. I don't think there have been bushels of oysters on it, large and small.
3. I understand that this year was good for spot.	3. Not aware of any.	3. I don't consider there is any system now adopted to dredge the bed, and it was started by either Elizabeth Adkinson or Capt. J. Davies.	3. Very little spot this season, for less than £100.
4. The large oysters of the beds afford facilities for both breeding and fattening.	4. Good for fattening in some parts. Cannot say what is the best method with respect to oysters.	4. I don't know what it is best for.	4. Not certain.
5. The undertaking to the banks in which it has been as yet exercised has been successful.	5. Considered so far, owing to a great measure to become of pastures, and the fact that the oysters which I have cultivated may appear, which I have cultivated many oysters. I also write to the man whose name is the inscription. The oysters were reared off the bed.	5. When I estimate my resources to £10,000, New Ross, and when the old men who didn't get the oysters out to the proper places, and never got the ground cleared or cleaned in our shape, and I believe that Captain Davies followed the same principle.	5. It depends on the cost of labour.
6. —	6. Consider the same resources as the old men.	6. I consider the same resources as the old men.	6. I am quite sure it is the rule of this bed.

APPENDIX TO THE REPORT OF THE

OTTER

APPENDIX No. 9.—ABSTRACT of Replies to Queries received

Question Number.	Answer No. 70—10th July, 1867. North Island, County Cork. Answered to Richard D. Keane.	Answer No. 14—10th July, 1867. Colony Bay, County Cork. Answered to Christopher T. Redington.	Answer No. 70—10th July, 1867. County Mayo, County Cork. Answered to Mrs. Elizabeth Lucy.
1. What amount of otters were sold off your bed this year, and at what price per head or dozen? 2. What is the general state about how much it increased?	1. None sold. 2. About 10,000.	3. 2,000 were sold at 10s. per head. 4. About 10,000; but it is difficult to estimate the exact amount. 5. Whatever was deposited in the bed would be greatly damaged by severe flooding in the bed would be largely driven in by the storms. 6. For breeding.	1. The last supply this year was less than sufficient for sale of otters locally. The cause of no short a supply is given in answer to query 6. 2. Otters were not scarce, but the supply is very limited. 3. No. 4. Breeding. 5. Failed in growth, owing to the young otters being taken by persons, notwithstanding the greatest vigilance on the part of owner. 6. In consequence of the great number of otters, which have arrived on this bed at all hours of day and night, there is now much want of food. The greatest difficulty is now to find a breeding temperature, in consequence of the local irregularities of the sea, considered on the low. If this were done, and the owners held responsible, a considerable sum could be paid to the present systematic poaching passed. A large quantity of illegal-sold otters are taken in Cork Harbour and gradually introduced and sold; but the cause of poaching does not fully relate to obtainment of skins, although the small otters are found in the beds, and the parties engaged taking them are actively poaching the sea. The best method of prevention of Party poachers are to see that the owners are readily enabled by the law to protect their property. The dealers' effort is therefore lost. I would urge the benefit to be derived by having one of Her Majesty's Commissioners situated at Cork Harbour, who would, in my opinion, completely check the illegal taking of both otters and seals.
2. What is your estimate of the present quantity of otters of all sizes on your bed?	3. An increase of otters was experienced, but to no great extent. 4. Breeding.	5. The undulating bed is not suited to a massing of otters, so the production is very small, and the general deposit in the bed when strong gales prevail, losses certain point, as well as the injury done by the waves during frequent and severe, easterly gales and a good deal of expense is necessary to keep the bed at all trim.	6. —
6. State any suggestions or statement you desire to make.	6. I hope that by creating a Majora protecting me around the breeding bed to defend the area. I have returned to	7. —	7. —
Question Number.	Answer No. 80—10th July, 1867. West Passage, County Cork. Answered to Robert M. G. Keane.	Answer No. 14—10th July, 1867. Dressing Bay, County Cork. Answered to Captain J. J. Keane. Answer—West of Ireland Oyster and Fish Company.	Answer No. 80—10th January, 1868. Long Island, County Cork. Answered to William Lucy. Present address—Fussey and Sons, Fishery Co.
1. What amount of otters were sold off your bed this year, and at what price per head or dozen? 2. What is the general state about how much it increased?	1. None.	1. None.	1. Sold off the beds by Mr. W. Hunt from the 1st of January, 1873, until the close of the season, or about April following. About 10,000 young otters at prices varying from 2/- to 1/- each per dozen—these being otters imported from other waters and grown on my beds, and not from the 100s of indigenous otters taken out of the same size and very few otters, but are good breeding beds with frequent dressing beds to rear otters, and, next to, the small Whiddy Island, about 40,000 lbs. per thousand.
2. What is your estimate of the present quantity of otters of all sizes on your bed?	2. 10,000.	2. None.	2. None.
3. Was there much otter deposited on your bed this year? and state whether you consider it greater or less than in 1873?	3. None.	3. Far breeding.	3. None.
4. What do you consider your bed best adapted for breeding or fattening?	4. No reply received from Lismore, notwithstanding repeated applications.	4. No report since formation of Company in 1877.	4. Fattening.
5. If your undulating bed is a good seasonal state in what particular illustrated—whether in production or growth, and to what you attribute the same?	5. —	5. —	5. There are not enough occupied the beds to narrow.
6. State any suggestions or statement you desire to make.	6. —	6. —	6. —
Question Number.	Answer No. 87—10th February, 1868. Corkage Bay, County Cork. Answered to Henry Hartnett.	Answer No. 14—10th February, 1868. Adare Harbour, County Cork. Answered to Right Hon. the Earl of Mayo.	Answer No. 87—10th February, 1868. Glengarriff Harbour, County Cork. Answered to Right Hon. the Earl of Mayo.
1. What amount of otters were sold off your bed this year, and at what price per head or dozen? 2. What is the general state about how much it increased?	1. None sold.	1. I did not sell any. I wish to stock the bed properly before I begin to sell.	1. I only sold some otters this year, for which I got £1., and the other half £1. per 100. I propose stocking this bed and the other beds at Adare Harbour property, and I am doing it very rapidly from these beds.
2. What is your estimate of the present quantity of otters of all sizes on your bed?	2. Cannot say, as the otters never appear, and die badly.	2. The caretakers tell me that the bed is well stocked now and that the otters are increasing very satisfactorily.	2. It is impossible to say, as there is a large quantity of otters of all sizes. I should have uploaded beds new but for the floods of the last two years which brought down a quantity of drift on the beds and covered a large extent of them.
3. Was there much otter deposited on your bed this year? and state whether you consider it greater or less than in 1873?	3. No otter this year or last.	3. —	3. There was a great quantity of otter this year—greater than last.
4. What do you consider your bed best adapted for breeding or fattening?	4. Cannot tell to fit the otters.	4. I believe this is a good breeding bed, and is certainly a good fattening bed, as the otters are very fat.	4. Breeding.
5. If your undulating bed is a good seasonal state in what particular illustrated—whether in production or growth, and to what you attribute the same?	5. Oysters not spawning, and too much mud on the bed.	5. —	5. I consider it very unsatisfactory.
6. State any suggestions or statement you desire to make.	6. —	6. —	6. There taken up and retain as these beds over £200 worth of otters.

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FISHERIES.

from Owners, Occupiers, or Lessees of Oyster Beds—continued.

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<p>Licence No. 22—16th July, 1897. Held by Mr. John Murphy, Granted to John Murphy.</p>	<p>Licence No. 22—12th July, 1897. Held by Mr. John Murphy, Granted to Stephen K. Collins.</p>	<p>Licence No. 22—16th July, 1897. Held by Mr. John Murphy, Granted to Thomas White.</p>
<p>1. Held before granted three hundred and six bushels at £4 per hundred.</p> <p>2. About one hundred thousand.</p> <p>3. Under very little rent this year, and more or less than last year than in 1895.</p> <p>4. Fishing.</p> <p>5. Has been so unsuccessful that a large number of oysters were killed by being placed the beds on the shallow water, which were gathered, washed clean in the tide, but since they have been laid lower they have greatly im- proved, resting back a fair ground and containing lots of good quality.</p> <p>6. That protection of oyster beds should be allowed in general small system for the purpose of laying on shell beds. Protection of measurement, when they could show they wanted them, would be better than a general rule, as it would not if not checked, turn some owners after the natural spawning in search of a bed may be good for feeding but bad for holding up through want of depth or some other cause.</p>	<p>1. I have had very few, but hope to do so, certainly next season, if not this.</p> <p>2. I cannot tell on oysters, but there ought to be a large quantity, as the beds have been recently attended to, and there are now many beds a large quantity of oysters put on them, bought in the neighbouring town and imported from Galway and Arklow. Some of the oysters I bought with families over there, and some on stones with large stones and a wide the rest.</p> <p>3. I believe the year of 1897 was good. It is too early to say what may be the amount of spawn for the present year. I shall be much sur- prised if it is not good.</p> <p>4. The oysters of fair quality, and I think have been breeding well. I believe the beds now occupied are some suitable for breeding than Fingal.</p> <p>5. In another year I may be able to state with comparative accuracy whether they are under protection granted or not. I have laid down a large quantity of oysters, which I obtained in the neighbourhood, also from Arklow and Cobh, and have been very satisfied with it. Laying the beds clean and free from pollution. I intend dredging during this month and August for the purpose of clearing the bed of mud wherever anything else. On one of them there is some deposit of mud, about a quarter—on others none. The area in charge is approximately a quarter acre—on others one acre. The area in charge is beyond the natural spawning bed, but has been generally experience- d to be good of the nature. I had a boat dredging the other day to remove the shells near shore and the sand against effects. They took about 1,000 large oysters in four or five hours.</p> <p>6. None at present.</p>	<p>1. None.</p> <p>2. Being in deep water I cannot say.</p> <p>3. Being absent at the spawning season I can- not say, as I am at the Continent.</p> <p>4. I hold it down with the river of breeding.</p> <p>5. Having no regard to prevent pests, but wishing to lay the foundation of good oyster beds, if at all possible, I have taken the necessary steps to prevent, or have not tested the beds as yet to be safe to answer this query.</p> <p>6. Having been informed by an old oyster- man that oysters laid or shell free of mud with gravel, I hold down a number of beds with oysters, with a good many mud banks, in a comparatively shallow spot on flat ground. I expect though they are not fit for water, they will be at low water to obstruct their progress.</p>
<p>Licence No. 23—11th February, 1898. Held by Mr. George Kirk, Granted to Richard Lyons.</p>	<p>Licence No. 24—12th February, 1898. Held by Mr. George Kirk, Granted to Charles Stinson.</p>	<p>Licence No. 24—12th March, 1898. Held by Mr. George Kirk, Granted to Stephen Brown.</p>
<p>1. 600 bushels, at £10 per hundred, com- prising each hundred contain- ting 100 oysters.</p> <p>2. Could not say, as I am con- tinually putting small oysters on the bed.</p> <p>3. The spot was not good this year; it was better in 1897.</p> <p>4. Not dredging.</p> <p>5. —</p> <p>6. None</p>	<p>1. None.</p> <p>2. I could not say. I think the bed has been silted, as there are very few oysters on the bed, and the water is very muddy.</p> <p>3. The man who cleaned the bed was not, for some time, and at last he died, and I am sure the bed was silted.</p> <p>4. There was very little apart this year. I think the summer was too wet and cold.</p> <p>5. Dredging; but if I could commence again enough to put down proper ones, i.e., which would have good dredging of a fair, want of mud.</p> <p>6. To make it really reasonable it would require more capital than I can afford to invest. Three hundred and £400, lost a large waste would be required to make it pay. The tide being too strong, escape near the bay off the rock breaking ground.</p> <p>7. —</p>	<p>1. I have had no system to sell this year. 2. None born no reference to the cause of failure assigned.</p> <p>3. I consider the share of the spawning in 1897, as I considered my bed, from its gravelly and clean bottom, better suited for breeding, and possessed accordingly no oysters. However, I have had some success in addition to what I have failed in my efforts, from the natural silted holes. Take several portions of the strand, and shelter water with sand.</p> <p>4. My understanding has hitherto proved unsuccessful from the cause that the sand and gravel in the area in which I placed my beds are movable and exposed to a wind, which the property on the coast have not an "outlet"—a large, high wave that runs into the area with great force carrying the sand and gravel with it, and carries it readily with the waves from the sheltered areas covered with gravel, as I placed my beds mainly with fixed points and handles, placed hori- zontally, but they were not able to protect the beds from the emergencies of like result.</p> <p>5. The property on the coast have a strong objection to have what they call "their rights" of fishing and gathering shell-fish and fish on the strand be- tween high and low water mark intermixed with any stones, and accordingly they oppose it in every way.</p> <p>6. —</p>
<p>Licence No. 25—11th March, 1898. Granted by Mr. George Kirk, Granted to Michael J. Malone.</p>	<p>Licence No. 26—12th March, 1898. Granted by Mr. George Kirk, Granted to Thomas Kingman Sullivan.</p>	<p>Licence No. 26—12th April, 1898. Granted by Mr. George Kirk, Granted to John W. Headland.</p>
<p>1. £10,000, or £10,000 per hundred, deliv- ered in Cork market.</p> <p>2. It is difficult from a correct estimate, as the bed is always covered with water, and never exposed. I think I am under the mark in stating that the quantity is about 200,000.</p> <p>3. Not a great deal, about the same as last year.</p> <p>4. It is naturally best adapted for fishing.</p> <p>5. The growth of oysters on this bed is excellent. I believe it is established in production. An immense quan- tity of oysters are annually lost in the debris while in use on the bed by the tides.</p> <p>6. See copy of a paper written by Mr. Malone, who visited Arklow, and attended the meeting of oyster culture there, at pp. 70 and 71.</p> <p>This fishery is worked conjointly with the oyster fishery granted to T. K. McLellan on the 11th March, 1898.</p>	<p>1. 50,000, or 500,000 per hundred, deliv- ered in Cork market.</p> <p>2. It is difficult to form a correct esti- mate, as the bed is always covered with water, and never exposed. I think I am under the mark in stating that the quantity is about 200,000.</p> <p>3. Not much; cannot say.</p> <p>4. Must wait further experience before I can reply to this question.</p> <p>5. The form of the tide and am- plitude will prove too severe. If it is too soon to give a decided opinion.</p> <p>6. If such a license were given for the part of the shore adjoining this, but higher up the river, it would be better.</p>	<p>1. None.</p> <p>2. Don't believe there is any; if there are it is only a very few.</p> <p>3. None this year or last.</p> <p>4. Neither—neither too strong.</p> <p>5. Current too strong; bed too hard; no mud, and too much sea-weed.</p> <p>6. None none.</p>

APPENDIX TO THE REPORT OF THE

OTTER

APPENDIX No. 2.—ABSTRACT of Replies to Queries received

Query No.	Answer No. 127-128 September, 1893, Gosport, Hampshire.	Answer No. 131-132 September, 1893, High St., County Regt., Granted to Henry W. Mowatt.	Answer No. 133-134 September, 1893, High St., County Regt., Granted to Owen Williams.
1. What amount of otters was sold off your last this year, and at what price per 100 lbs or heavier? If sold by the barrel state about how much contained?	1. 10,000 otters sold, at £1 per hundred.	1. Three thousand, at £1 per hundred.	1. 45,100, or 30 cwt per 120-125 lbs 9. High St., County Regt., as the last answer states.
2. What is your estimate of the present quantity of otters of all sizes on your land?	2. About 70,000.	2. Eighty thousand.	2. Same as above.
3. Was there much spilt deposited on your land this year? and were either you consider it greater or less than in 1873?	3. I have never been able to observe any spilt.	3. Seventeen thousand spilt, consider it less.	3. We consider nothing, owing to the nature of such water flowing down from Elgin River.
4. What do you consider your best land adapted for, breeding or fattening?	4. Otters fall well on this land; up to the present time there has been no great increase of otters.	4. Consider it fair for breeding, but better for fattening.	4. Cannot answer.
5. If your undertaker has given you information as to what particular it has taken whether it produces or grows, and as what you consider the most season?	5. At the winter spawning time, nothing is either a failure, as the defect of breeding we have to purchase otters to keep up the stock, and the expense of maintaining here but a small margin of profit from the sales.	5. It has not proved unsuccessful.	5. In the month of July to October, otters in search of hunting are observed to work their way along the "draining bay" over the land. A greater number than ever before, with defects in the field, house, and under the pretence of finding the otters, has easily obtained designs and tools spilt, which are more valuable than the otters. In some places designs are forwarded to be carried in the house-there is not any prohibition. In other places they are forbidden to be carried in all houses except rooms, and every person is allowed to do so at his pleasure. A law has been made prohibiting spilt, causing particular hunting designs and tools, however, as far as fine wharves.
6. State any suggestions or statement you desire to make.	6. None.	6. —	6. —
Quarrymen.	Answer No. 135-136 March, 1893, Lancaster St., County Cork, Granted to Thomas Healy.	Answer No. 137-138 July, 1893, Off the banks of E. Fifehill, Co. Donegal, Granted to James Keaveny, Barrack Street, Derry.	Answer No. 139-140 July, 1893, Off the banks of E. Fifehill, Co. Donegal, Granted to Francis Macdonald.
1. What amount of otters was sold off your last this year, and at what price per 100 lbs or heavier? If sold by the barrel state about how much contained?	1. None.	1. A few barrels only; price about £1 per lb.	1. No otters have as yet been sold off my land, as being principally quite young when spilted, they have not yet reached maturity.
2. What is your estimate of the present quantity of otters of all sizes on your land?	2. Being in deep water I cannot say.	2. The quantity of otters I have spilted up to date exceed a dozen 1,200 lbs.	2. The number of otters now planted on this land amounts to 10,000, and as yet none have been taken off by me.
3. Was there much spilt deposited on your land this year? and were either you consider it greater or less than in 1873?	3. Being absent on the Continent at the spawning time I cannot say.	3. Cannot say.	3. Owing to the greater part of the system having been taken off the land at Spiltown, there has not been much spilt deposited on the land in 1873.
4. What do you consider your best land adapted for, breeding or fattening?	4. I hold it down with the view of breeding.	4. I consider the best吐rally will adapt for both breeding and fattening; the system I have planted is not so good for either.	4. Most probably they will prove best adapted for breeding purposes.
5. If your undertaker has given you information as to what particular it has taken whether it produces or grows, and as what you consider the most season?	5. My object not being present, but by the usualisation of good otter sets, I conclude. I have seen no otters at present, as have not visited the land, and therefore cannot answer this query.	5. It is too early for me to say anything in regard to any otters.	5. It is not possible to say whether these birds will prove successful or not, as the country is still too young to maturity; but at present I am very doubtful of success, as the waters are gone off the land in great numbers, and there are gathered by the parties. This we have for certain, I may say, afterwards.
6. State any suggestions or statement you desire to make.	6. On the 21st September, 1893, I put down a bushy log of 2,000 otters, apparently about two years old, at an estimated cost, of £1,000 of 1892.	6. None.	6. I am not satisfied that a single bird can go to the head of my live stock if it is spilted; as it would greatly facilitate the propagation of the species, and prevent their兢ing off the land.

PAPER referred to in replies to QUERIES re OTTER BREEDING of DUNKEENHAN and DUNKEENHAN, Nos. 91 and 92.

These are considerable advantages, but also great drawbacks connected with the otter hunt at Duncannon. Its great value is that it tends to produce a good crop of otters, unconnected with quality and quantity for fattening system. This is proved by the fact that the quality and nature of the otters, and the size of those imported. If this same class of the land can be caused to support, it should prove of immense value in producing an article equal, if not superior, to any of the land round the marshes.

Here, then, we witness the natural development of the situation.

In the first place it is not a wild land, and this indicator is always destined to be an important factor in a wild condition, so far, at least, as the experience of otter culture has gone as yet.

The hunting should not be bad, and therefore presents an avenue sufficiently promising to support and sustain a large rural population of any kind for gathering the spilt. Add to this that the richness of the soil, while supplies such superior food for the species, promises a mark of increased success in carrying on the ground in many places, the river deposit of the spilt, which is not always allowed to settle on any firm substratum, while the growing otters there are not often mentioned in it.

Our chief trouble, in my opinion, is the difficulty making it an otter-producing, as well as an otter-hunting, or hunting land.

Having young otters, due to spilt, will be found every year a larger proportion, and attended also with this, in any case we can supply business interests, we shall be independent of other lands, and shall have a supply of very nice of superior quality, and if they can be produced at all, at the least, where it may start to grow there.

I consider that we can produce them artificially, and also at small cost comparatively.

In the first place we must consider whether the difficulty of a supply of young

otters is the best process from hardness of the fish themselves, or from eating of the natural crop of fry. I believe from the latter cause.

With the exception of the natural crop of otters, there is nothing to indicate that this air land exists, and like its own species everywhere else, our system, as applied in every other respect, can be very dependent in its capacity for reproduction.

I believe that they are reasonably prolific, for let us consider that there is no objection to collecting the spilt, except a few old shells and a few dead otters, especially those at the bottom, half buried in mud, undisturbed by man.

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I think it would be interesting the number to say one per million of the spilt animal crop comes to perfection. Our land, we must admit, is not exactly a barren waste, with a few bushy spits on its surface, and does not deserve the spilt because it is unprofitable, with necessitating a large supply of any kind to bring it to. That we should each year a few spilt, that having arrived at the required degree of gravity and survival the other interests determine, up to last year a list of the few unprofitable areas and streets (Thomas to Thomas, 18, I think), an evidence that the land must to make profits, it could only be damaged,

INSPECTORS OF IRISH FISHERIES.

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FISHERIES.

from Owners, Occupiers, or Lessees of Oyster Beds—continued.

Licence No. 180—1st September, 1872. Sligo Bay, County Mayo. Granted to Owen Wynn.	Licence No. 181—1st March, 1872. Ballymote Bay, County Mayo. Granted to W. J. Verdon.	Licence No. 182—22nd April, 1872. Collooney Harbour, County Mayo. Granted to Miss Agnes Mary MacLellan.	
<p>Mr. Wynn has not been able to extend any operation to this license, which is an extension of the long line at low, and impossible to prosecute the work of present. Protection is the great difficulty to be contended with, and more particularly when, from its position, the oysters fisheries, in which, and with which, the public have certain rights. We do not wish to have too much to hand to protect, or try and protect, at once.</p> <p>Mr. Wynn has not been able to extend any operation to this license, which is an extension of the long line at low, and impossible to prosecute the work of present. Protection is the great difficulty to be contended with, and more particularly when, from its position, the oysters fisheries, in which, and with which, the public have certain rights. We do not wish to have too much to hand to protect, or try and protect, at once.</p>	<p>1. About 12,000 to date; 116 per 100 to regular; 125 per 100, small lots.</p> <p>2. About 60 tons.</p> <p>3. I have seen none—Very much less than 1872.</p> <p>4. For breeding.</p> <p>5. —</p> <p>6. Beds 10 miles, which only produce a small quantity of spat, require to be visited with gaffs provided elsewhere. This is giving very severe and direct, so that when prevalent, no attempt should be made to burn artificial breeding pencils.</p>	<p>1. I have sold two barrels this season, one containing 12 and the other 14 bushels, at £10 the hundred.</p> <p>2. There are hardly any suitable oysters on the bed. I have put out 400 worth of small oysters, and expect this they are doing well.</p> <p>3. There is not much spat; but there has not been a good strand this season. I had not the net but given.</p> <p>4. I think the bed is bad for breeding.</p> <p>5. Most of the waters I have put out will not be fit for sale for 400 or three years.</p> <p>6. There is a great quantity of mud on the bed, and I have been passing out stones and gravel over it, which helps to prevent some of the men's traps from getting hung. There is a very strong current, which must carry away a quantity of spat from the mud banks.</p>	
Licence No. 184—1st July, 1871. Gorey Harbour, County Wexford. Granted to Arthur French, q.s.	Licence No. 185—1st October, 1871. Ballymote Bay, County Mayo. Granted to the Misses Doo, Daughters of Desborough.	Licence No. 186—10th December, 1871. Ballymote Harbour, County Galway. Granted to Major Harry Scott.	Licence No. 187—25th December, 1871. Killarney Bay, Little Connemara. Granted to Colleagh Thomas.
<p>1. Not one.</p> <p>2. I believe there are none for the season beginning stated.</p> <p>3. I am not able to answer this query.</p> <p>4. I believe from what I have heard it is better for breeding than herring.</p> <p>5. For us our understanding has not been unanimous, but I believe owing to recognition of circumstances, all the men not those engaged in the dredging, the fishing and trawling, and the survey and diversion, had decided their annual Act of Incorporation. These dredgers trace in from a distance upon my lands at Malinthead, close to my oyster bed, and thence in one place to run into the Cromore station. The dredging has been made, and in its formation necessarily brought down with it a number of oysters with their wives and children. These were not all dead, and, excepting the natives themselves, who sometimes were at all times of the day, both dead and alive, in the habit of mounting the sea shore gathering shells and shell fish, and I have been informed back with their wives, especially, great and small, they found upon the shore. I have further learned that I cannot have any faith of my oyster beds until the natives and their families have removed, which will not be for some two or three years to come, as I can believe that the very last oysters will be dredged out of the bed before the natives have been entirely gone. The circumstances circumstances prevent my giving more satisfactory answers to the queries you ask.</p> <p>6. —</p>	<p>1. None sold.</p> <p>2. 40,000.</p> <p>3. None perceptible. This is the first year after laying down.</p> <p>4. —</p> <p>5. —</p> <p>6. —</p>	<p>1. 600,000 were sent away, part sold on ground at 4/- the long thousand, the remainder not yet sold.</p> <p>2. 3,000,000.</p> <p>3. Very little; there was none in 1872.</p> <p>4. For breeding.</p> <p>5. No spat has fallen or at least survived since formation of Company in 1871.</p> <p>6. Failed in production last year, perhaps in consequence of placing the fascines too early for the spat.</p>	<p>1. No cyprinoid this year or last year.</p> <p>2. About 50,000.</p> <p>3. Not much spat this year—a greater quantity in 1872.</p> <p>4. Seemingly may not have adapted for breeding.</p> <p>5. Failed in production last year, perhaps in consequence of placing the fascines too early for the spat.</p> <p>6. This year I don't intend placing the fascines till the end of April.</p>

In its present bare condition it may be said to resemble a wood with roots but no trees, and the difficulty of establishing game in such a position is not greater than that of establishing an oyster-bed with no sheltered bays of sufficient or other advantages in respect of water.

From the condition of stage T infer that we would not be throwing away money if we converted H or converted to dredge or rather to preserve the latter supply of the bed itself, rather than in laying seed from elsewhere.

Now, as we cannot get down under water to hold collecting towers or blocks, or to remove them when covered, I propose that we should construct portable frames, which can be dropped into the planks and lifted again with little trouble.



That, I would get four planks, six or eight feet long, and lay them across one another to form a square, at the ends preferring to save them from breaking by the waves. At the four angles, where they cross each other, I would fix upright pieces of wood, six or eight inches diameter, and about four to five feet high. These trees should be fastened with an eye at each end. When fixed in the planks a place

of wire could be run through the laths and under the planks, like a trapline, to keep them in their places.

Next we must get a quantity of long wire-traps or guitars which, in their original, resemble the collecting lines in use in France. These should be cut into lengths of four feet, or whatever may be the distance between the laths or wire.

They can then be crossed over each other at right angles, until this is in the top of the uprights, as the lines in the collecting lines. The bottom traps should be folded up, and then over, with the middle layer, by lifting straight across and covering them at their ends, on a wire running from upright to upright, the wire to run through them at their ends.

When all is filled up thus, two strong wires should be run through the eyes in the tops of the uprights diagonally, so as to cross each other to the center, down, and then down again on the other side. These wires will be at the top, and will serve for lowering the whole tower or unit, and for propelling it to raise it. I would also have to procure steel bars of these collecting lines of different sizes, and lower them down on the bed in different places, so as to ascertain the best ground for collecting the spat.

The substance should be dredged collected lines with such a consistency as to bear the water without washing off, yet as to be easily disturbed with a hand while the tide comes in, the little system. The towers should be lowered in July and raised in October. We shall have to make paths to cover the tidal ground. There is more that I know wouldn't stand the bed of Cromore, but I think there is more ground to be had at Crom. This we can dredge and work in common with the joint lot of Cromore.



APPENDIX TO THE REPORT OF THE

APPENDIX, No. 10.—ABSTRACT OF

Relatives of Queen regard to Islands of Companions.	Reported from Books of Observers.	
	L. DURIN.	R. WHITFORD.
1. What is the general state of the Salmon Fisheries in this District?	1. A most abundant stock of salmon in the river.	1. Recovered better than it has been of late years, owing to the prevalence of intercourses in winter for the last three seasons. The greatest number of fish are in the sea district, and the salmon are more scattered than they get a fair share of fishery protection to the interest they have in the rivers.
2. Has the take of salmon throughout the district been more or less productive in 1879 than in 1878, and in what as affected of the increase or diminution?	2. The salmon stocks throughout the district are frequent, by far so few that the greatest diminution seen in below they can have a fair opportunity of stocking in the abundant stock of salmon that the rivers of this district thus shared with them.	2. Somewhat more productive, owing to the past few years having been wet, and the water high, which aids in poaching salmon.
3. What was the average price obtained for salmon last year? (This has no reference to price obtained by the dealers in salmon). What were the highest and lowest prices given for salmon last year? What was the lowest price?	3. Is the salmon of this district nearly if ever equalled in quality by the others captured in your district, and what prospect you have for home consumption hereafter?	3. A. 1d. and the highest 1d. 6d. of the breed.
4. What has been the amount of protection rendered during the present season of 1879, as compared with preceding season of 1878?	4. The salmon of this district is surely if ever equalled in quality by the others captured in your district, and what prospect you have for home consumption hereafter?	4. All the fish sent to Dublin, and the destruction thereof unknown.
5. Has the quantity of levelling fish observed in the streams in your districts been greater or less as compared with preceding year, 1878?	5. About the same.	5. Five more hollies were registered on the upper waters in the close season next than in that of 1878.
6. At what period do the salmon commence to appear in the several streams you observe? What are the greatest spawning months? and when is spawning over? and give details of the most important spawning grounds observed?	6. October.	6. Not diminished.
7. At what period of the year is each river in your district, are the first salmon fish taken? When the greater begin to run? When are the mean fish seen in the river? and when does the great bulk of the fish go to run? Illustrate quantity by describing the past year's catchings greater or less than usual?	7. November, November and December. Spawning is generally over about Christmas Day. The most important spawning ground between Ballymoney and Kilconan.	7. Middle of October, December and January. Beginning of March. The most important spawning grounds are the River Erne, Ferry, Derwent, and the head-waters of the Slaney, near Ballykinlar, and Ballynahinch.
8. During the course of the fly in the sea, is angling for trout practised by any of the proprietors of fisheries, or is it carried on during those months, and does much destruction of trout result?	8. January. June, February, January and May, December.	8. Middle of March. Middle of June. Middle of April. In April. Not known.
9. At what period of the year is the sea river in your district, are the first salmon fish taken? When the greater begin to run? When are the mean fish seen in the river? and when does the great bulk of the fish go to run? Illustrate quantity by describing the past year's catchings greater or less than usual?	9. Angling earlier portions of trout, perch, and pike being practised throughout the year unconnected with the propagation, and considerable quantities of fly are taken or destroyed.	9. Not practised, and some destruction of fly takes place.
10. At what period of the year do the fish begin to be destroyed, or to get heavy in numbers, and when is the general opinion as to the proper season for angling in your district?	10. The end of September. Late February to the end of October.	10. Beginning of October. From March 1st to October 1st.
11. Have you reason to suppose that many spent fish are now caught elsewhere in the months of October or March, and fall fish in the month of October?	11. No.	11. March is the only open month of those three, and during that month vast numbers of spent fish have been destroyed every year by anglers.
12. Are you aware of any change having taken place in regard to the period of the season when the salmon in your district are in best order, whether earlier or later than heretofore? 21 m. east parish.	12. No.	12. No perceptible change.
13. Is there any increase in the average size of the spawing salmon in this parish? Give average weight of all salmon and pike in the season 1878, as far as possible?	13. No.	13. A considerable increase in the average size of the spawning salmon. Average weight of salmon 5 lbs. in the upper waters and 10 lbs. in the sea district. 21 m. east on average.
14. Are there any particular circumstances existing in the river in your district? If so, state the particular cases.	14. The 2nd and third weeks on the North and South Quays of the River Liffey.	14. No.
15. Has off shore fishing the Fishery Laws increased or diminished?	15. Fishing for salmon without license with rods is the most and most serious on the sea side, and the practice of fishing for other fish is greatly on the increase.	15. Diminished.
16. Where do the passes born lost, and by whom, since last Report?	16. None.	16. None.
17. When would fish passes be placed fresh and afterwards?	17. Fish passes would be practicable over all the obstructions in the rivers of my district. One over Pepplefield Woods would give the River Derry full access of spawning beds; however, as this would be 14 feet high and cost the land of a long meadow, it would probably cost £5,000 to construct it.	17. None.
18. Has any permission been given to cut mussels, or other shellfish, in your district, in company with the 21 m. 21 m., since last Report? If so, specify the particular cases, and whether or not there are any, or not?	18. None.	18. None.
19. What induces and causes of poaching have been adopted at mills since that provided by the Law Act, to prevent the destruction of fish, since last Report?	19. None.	19. None.
20. You are to whom have fishing engines been used on the river?	20. William Thompson, of Westgate, in possession of salmon, date, 1st. paid, William Person, £100.00 date, 21st. paid, Edward Kelly, £100.00 date received, 1st. not paid. Thomas Rees, of Little Erne, using a fish in the Little Erne for the last 10 days, 1878, consisted; fished 21st and 22nd, and passed, obtained, went to prison Thomas Morris, of Ballykinlar, operating a salmon in the River Erne on the 11th Dec., 1878, afterwards freed 21st; not paid.	20. John Gask, of Westgate, and his son John Gask, of Ballykinlar, and his son John Gask, of Ballykinlar.
21. Can you give a list of the poachers instituted by the Commissioners during the year 1878?	21. No.	21. None.
22. Can you give a list of the persons who the fishery officers remanded by others, starting by whom, during 1878?	22. None.	22. None.
23. Are there any new modes of fishing for salmon adopted in your district? If so, what are they, and where used?	23. None.	23. None.
24. What is the number of water-mills employed by Commissioners?	24. None.	24. None.
25. What is the number employed in dredging salmon-holes?	25. None.	25. None.
26. For what length of time employed?	26. None.	26. None.
27. Do any of the upper proprietors employ or pay any water-mills for protection, in addition to those employed and paid by the Board of Commissioners, and if so, where, and by whom?	27. None.	27. One Inspector and seven bailiffs.
28. Do any of the upper proprietors make any efforts towards protection in addition to the measures decided to be taken to pay 1d. and 1d. per salmon?	28. None.	28. None.
29. Do any of the lower proprietors employ or pay any water-mills for protection, in addition to those employed and paid by the Board of Commissioners, and if so, where, and by whom?	29. None.	29. The Inspector and one bailiff are permanent, and the rest are only employed during the close season.
30. What is the amount of wages paid by the Commissioners?	30. None.	30. None.
31. Are there any suggestions or general observations with which the Commissioners may be disposed to receive the proprietors with reference to the Salmon Fisheries in your district—whether as to the mode of keeping daily open fishing engines or other matters?	31. None.	31. Almost 12s. a week.
		32. Yes. Their Lord Lieutenant's dock in Kinsale should be closed, so that they consider the development of the dairy business as being of great importance. That no sailing should be allowed in the western part of the River Slaney along Askeaton's Island. That small open vessels should be extended for oats and oats in order to put a stop to the destruction of leaf salmon. Considerable damage is derived from salmon out of proportion to the profits made by oysters.

STATEMENTS from Boards of Conservators.

Reports received from Boards of Conservators.

E. Wexford	4. Limerick	5. Cork
1. Satisfactory. The rivers are well stocked with large quantities of breeding fish; and the waters throughout the district are giving very valuable returns to the fisherman.	1. Very good in lower tidal waters. Extremely bad in upper or fresh water districts.	1. A great quantity of salmon in the River Lee during the course of 1873. In the tidal portion there was a large take—indeed larger than for many years past. In the upper reaches the fish were scarce, although there was plenty of fish. The River Bandon and Augheres are well supplied with salmon.
2. In the early part of the year 1873 as good as in 1872; less take of perch in the months of July and August—maximum there double as great as in 1872.	2. By far more productive in lower and tidal waters. Much less in the fresh water, attributed to the early opening of the salmon in the tide-way, and the extreme and dangerous state of eelings adopted.	2. In 1872; in the upper reaches much less than in 1873, although the fish were scarce. In the Bandon River the take of salmon last season was more productive than for many years previous, owing to the absence of poaching.
3. About 14,000 lb. to 16,000 lb. per year.	3. In 1873. Ed. for perch.	3. About 16,000 lb. to 18,000 lb. per year.
4. The greater portion is exported—probably 12 per cent.	4. Nearly all exported.	4. Nearly all exported, with 10,000 lbs. kept for home use. The salmon exported by nets in the tidal portion of the Tawny River are nearly all exported, and those taken by rods are sold at home.
5. Greater than two years—the older being most significant and valuable.	5. Thirty-seven men employed. One man more than last season employed. Eels protected much better.	5. The Conservators operating their moths on the river, and assisted well by the Coast Anglers Club. In the Glanmire River the amount of protection has been about the same.
6. Much greater.	6. Far greater than in 1872.	6. Much greater than in 1872.
7. October, November, December, and January. The most important spawning rivers are the Coalis, Aunea, Nore, Thur, Avonmore, Glanmire, &c.	7. Fall of October, November and December. Middle of January. Some spawning later.	7. October, November and December. Middle of January. All about December. In the Bandon River the salmon spawn about November, and the trout in the Augheres later. The greatest spawning period is December and January. Spawning herring to be found in all shallows.
8. March—End of June, March, April and May—depending a good deal on the state of the water.	8. February, end of June, March, in April, October.	8. Early December, 1873. These are set late close, fish running in the river. About 1st June. End of February, April. Much larger in 1873. In the Bandon River salmon fish are rarely taken before 10th March. The grilse begin to run about middle May, and the salmon about middle of June, after the grilse. The greater bulk of the grilse go in the middle of March. The quantity of fry decreasing this year has been greater than usual.
9. No. The destruction to fry is enormous.	9. Angling not prohibited. Not much destruction of fry.	9. Not provided in any part of the district; no salmon smolt destruction taken place.
10. September, 11th February.	10. In October. As at present.	10. About the middle of June—less than one. The Lee is a very early river. The reason which, in the general opinion, is best adapted for fishing on the Lee, and its tributaries, is the following. From November, April, and part of May, it is necessary to go upstream. After the month of June it is very little run until October, when, in some seasons there are few fish taken. In the Bandon River the fish begin to be discovered in October. The present season in this river is considered proper.
11. A considerable number of spent fish are destroyed in the months of February and March.	11. No fishing in October. Spent fish are destroyed in February.	11. Very few for the first two weeks. Hardly any. In the Bandon River many spent fish are killed by anglers in March, but these are not many and not destroyed in October.
12. No.	12. None.	12. Much larger than ever recorded before. Average weight fish 10 lbs. to 11 lbs.
13. February, 11th June to 14th Dec.; perch, 1 lbs. to 6 lbs.	13. Salmon have increased in size. Perch more numerous in tidal waters, much smaller in upper waters.	13. None.
14. Not aware of any.	14. None.	14. Not aware of any.
15. Diminished.	15. Decreased in tidal waters, and where the low has been freely established. Especially increased in some of the upper parts and the districts where it is almost impossible to clean salmon, so that the Government inspectors, who have reported to the Government for a reduction of the penalties which backed up the magistrates, are powerfully successful. The fish reduced in a few shallows, which are made up by impoundments, and the low is only a dead letton the banks impeded at, and the position held up by impoundments, makes a good living by the sale of the fish, starting on the spawning beds.	15. Very few for the first two weeks. Hardly any. In the Bandon River many spent fish are killed by anglers in March, but these are not many and not destroyed in October.
16. None have been built.	16. None.	16. Much larger than ever recorded before. Average weight fish 10 lbs. to 11 lbs.
17. At Glenmal.	17. At Glanmire.	17. Diminished—except in Bandon River, where salmon have diminished.
18. No.	18. None.	18. No new walls built.
19. None.	19. Salmon.	19. Wallovers were not considered worth while.
20. Two South wales, Mr. G. Hall, Wexford.	20. Big net, Ballycotton, J. Dillane, Esq., Ballincotton, slate wire, black, Protestant Bank, Steel; slate wire, Ballycotton, Mrs. C. W. M. Smyth, Ballycotton, slate wire, boat, Moses Hall and Gloucester, Cork.	20. None have been put up since last report, very recently removed by Mr. Condon's walls, Carrigaline, when there is a large quantity of fry destroyed by the trawlers. In the Bandon River a gillnet has been erected at Meaux, Dardentown mill.
21. Two do. do. do. Knocktopher.	21. Tideway.	21. None.
22. One boat with Lord Thompson, no Wexford.	22. Tideway.	22. Bangers, French, etc., Gloucester, slate wire, Gloucester; Captain Hobart, Ringaskiddy, Cork, slate bag net, Ringaskiddy.
23. There were several presentations in Glenmal, Dunman, and Threave, also, in, during the year 1873; but cannot give the names of the parties presented.	23. Tideway.	23. There have been a great many, nearly all the gillnets have been put up in salmon gill, and a great many in gillnets, which appear to have come in sets; several more having passed through the Local Licences got the fish in all cases reduced to almost nothing.
24. Do not know of any.	24. None.	24. There were none.
25. The number varies according to the time of year. At present there are about 100 fishers employed in this district.	25. Tideway.	25. None.
26. None.	26. Tideway.	26. During the summer there was four—two in Cork and two at Macroom. Since the season closed, eight men and apprentices, who worked, twenty, twenty-four to five under Anglers' Club.
27. The tidal water-banks are employed the whole year, the under bank only during the spawning season.	27. Tideway.	27. The winter bank for the first three months. There are four employed all the year.
28. No.	28. Tideway.	28. None.
29. Local license submitted exp.	29. Tideway.	29. None.
30. No.	30. Tideway.	30. A great many of the salmonids to the Anglers' Club.
31. None as to 20 per month.	31. Tideway.	31. Not per week, but the banks in the tidal portion, and in the upper waters are per week.
32. I would suggest that trout-fishing in the months of April and May be prohibited, in case cases of destruction of fry by anglers.	32. That the license duty on drift nets is from the powers of capture, quite inadequate, and that those made of fishing-motors injuries in the fishery of the river. That from the early opening of the salmon in the tide-way, and the defective state of the salmon gill, the upper proprietors do not get any share of a share in the fish which are lost in these waters, and that the abrogation of penalties has a strong influence on the preservation of the breeding fish.	32. That the season for rods should commence on the 1st day of February. That the present rate of license duty on rods—viz., £1—be increased. That the rate of the drift net—of £1—should be increased to £2, and that the large number of fish taken in this river, caused to close without an Act of Parliament.

APPENDIX TO THE REPORT OF THE

APPENDIX, No. 10.—ABSTRACT OF

Balance of Questions from Board of Conservators.	Replies received from Board of Conservators.	
	No. Question	No. Answer
5. What is the general state of the Salmon Fisheries in this district?	1. Considerable improvement.	1. Never so good.
6. Has the take of salmon throughout the district been more or less than in 1872? If so, by what amount, and in what direction has the increase or diminution been made?	2. Considerably more productive in 1873 than in 1872, chiefly on account of the abundant supply of water in the river during the preceding year. Protection has also been actively enforced.	2. Never more productive than in 1872.
7. What was the average price obtained for salmon and per cent per lb. by the captain? (This has no reference to price obtained by the distictive salmon.) What was the highest price given for salmon last season? What was the lowest price?	3. £6. per lb. at early in the season, £6. million quid.	3. £6. per lb. at per lb. £6. per lb.
8. What proportion of the salmon supply in your district is exported, and what proportion purchased for home consumption?	4. Fully three-fourths is exported; one-fourth consumed at home.	4. Nearly all exported.
9. What has been the amount of protection rendered during the present season of 1873, as compared with preceding seasons of 1872?	5. The protection was better in 1873 than in the preceding year. More bailiffs employed, and more convictions.	5. The same.
10. Has the quantity of salmon fish observed in the rivers in your district been greater or less as compared with preceding years, 1872?	6. About the same.	6. Much greater.
11. About what period do the salmon commence to appear in the several rivers in your district? What are the greatest spawning months? And when is spawning over? Indicate where are the most important spawning grounds situated?	7. The period of salmon hatching this year has been precisely the same as last year.	7. About the 1st of November, November and December. About the latter end of January.
12. At what period of the year, in your districts, are the salmon taken? When do the grilse begin to run? When are the salmon that will run out of the river? and when does the spawning bulk of the fish go to sea? Has the quantity of fry descending the rivers been observably greater or less than usual?	8. During the fall in May, June especially. Latter end of July, February, April and May. About the same.	8. A few in June. In April. By the 1st of March. Much greater.
13. During the descent of the fish in the sea is angling for salmon prohibited by any of the proprietors of fisheries, or is it carried on during those months, and if so, under what circumstances?	9. Angling is not prohibited, but the capture of fry is prevented as much as possible.	9. Angling is not prohibited in the district, nor carried on during descent of the fish to the sea.
14. At what period of the year do the fish begin to be disengaged, or to get ready to spawn, and what is the general opinion as to the proper time for angling in your district?	10. Some fish get disengaged about October 1st. The 1st of November is considered the proper time to commence angling.	10. In October. Angling might be carried on from the 1st of March to the 1st of November.
15. How you relate to say that many spawing fish have been destroyed either in the mouths of streams at March, and fall, fish in the mouth of streams by anglers?	11. Not many.	11. None this year.
16. Are you aware of any change having taken place in respect to the period of the season when the salmon in your district is to be taken, whether earlier or later than heretofore? If so, state precisely.	12. None.	12. Not aware of change having taken place.
17. Is there any difference in the average size of the spring salmon or the peak? Give average weight of salmon and parr in the season 1873, as far as practicable.	13. None. 7lb. 8oz.	13. The average weight of salmon, 12lb.
18. Are there any pollution or deleterious waters along the rivers in your district? If so, state the names.	14. None.	14. None, except Cononish River, that was polluted.
19. Have efforts against the Fishery Laws increased or decreased?	15. About the same as hitherto.	15. Increased considerably.
20. Where have the passes been built, and by whom, since last Report?	16. None.	16. None.
21. Where would fish passes be practicable and advantageous?	17. None required.	17. At Bonnark.
22. Have grottoes been attacked in connection with the 12th Vic., cap. 1, above last Report? and, if so, specify the particular case, and whether it had a local name, or not.	18. To, at Kings Mill to the tail-race, below which see last Report.	18. At Cawley.
23. What instance and nature of grottoes have been adopted at wells other than that prescribed by the last Act, to prevent the destruction of fish, since last Report?	19. None.	19. None.
24. Where and by whom have fish-ways been used in 1873?	20. —	20. None.
25. Can you give a list of the proprietors bounded by the Board of Conservators during this year 1873?	21. One: Tim Collins; fishing at night—envisaged, £2, an annual right to be leased at Shillibreece on 17th of March.	21. —
26. Can you give a list of proprietors for fishery offices licensed by others, situated by whom, during 1872?	22. Four to Eddydale, and four in Drumkeen, by the police.	22. —
27. Are there any new modes of fishing for salmon adopted in your district? If so, what are they, and where used?	23. No.	23. No.
28. What is the number of water-bailiffs employed by Conservators?	24. Two persons fished during the early part of the trout season the River. Two on the River.	24. None.
29. What is the number employed in distictive private fisheries?	25. None.	25. Two, by the Earl of Bawdy.
30. For what length of time employed?	26. No.	26. From June to February.
31. Do any of the upper proprietors employ or pay any water-bailiffs for protection in addition to those employed by the Board of Conservators, and if so, where, and by whom?	27. None.	27. None, except the Earl of Bawdy.
32. Do any of the upper proprietors subordinate anything towards protection in addition to the license duties they have to pay? and if so, state amount, and by whom.	28. No.	28. No subscriptions.
33. Do any of the lower proprietors employ or pay any water-bailiffs for protection in addition to those employed by the Board of Conservators, and if so, where, and by whom?	29. They do not.	29. —
34. What is the average number of salmon taken in the two rivers? There is only one bailiff now employed at £1. per week.	30. Two at £1. 1d. per week; two at £1. 1d. per week.	30. —
35. What is the average number of salmon taken in the two rivers? There is only one bailiff now employed at £1. per week.	31. None.	31. —

STATEMENTS from Boards of Conservators—continued.

Reply received from Board of Conservators.

W. KENNEDY.	R. KIRKHAM.	S. ELLIOTT.
1. Yes.	1. Good. Last season an excellent one all over the district except the Meane. The principal spawning ground which supplies that river, namely, the River Elan, is considerably polluted with lime, and which diminishes greatly the efforts of the Conservators cannot put a stop to, unless the resultant greater water flow, and which they do not, with one exception, see. Mr. R. Herbert, r.m., Torquay is also seriously worried on this river.	1. Very satisfactory.
2. Consider it has been more productive. The increase is reflected in the excess being removed.	2. More productive, the weather being more favourable.	2. About 100 lb. to 100, early in the season. About 150 towards the close.
3. Not per lb. 10d. per lb. 10d. per lb.	3. Not per lb. 10d. per lb. 10d. per lb.	3. Cannot say, but nearly the same is reported, very few spring fish being retained for home consumption.
4. About thirty-five fathoms reported, and cannot be measured at home.	4. The greater portion, with the exception of the Afon, and the increase is to be attributed to pollution.	4. This may be taken from the amount paid in water-tax water-holders, which, in 1875, was £1,104 1s., and in 1879, £1,174 1s. 6d.
5. It has been much better this year, several of the rivers put an extra liability of their own expense.	5. The greater portion, about three per cent., is passed the home consumption.	5. Considerably greater.
6. To some much greater, and in others, owing to the passing, the numbers were much less than last year.	6. About the same. The staff of half-life the same. The police have rendered most valuable assistance. On the Afon and Aeron, which rivers, on which there are no locks, Shrewsbury and Welsh Cross would be the earliest, were it not for the police station at Aeron, which have repeatedly convicted poachers.	6. Early in December. The greatest spawning grounds are Worcester and Hereford. Worcester is about the end of January. The most important spawning grounds are at Ganthorpe and Ellesmere, in the River Severn, and in many places in the Malvern, March, Vyrnwy, Bala, Branta, Inny, and Boyle Rivers.
7. The beginning of November. The tides end at Newbridge, the whole of Worcester, and until about the 15th January. From the 15th January forward it is over. The influenza seems to stop.	7. The Lugg, Cray, and Wye Rivers in November; if allowed by law to fish, the Males are in May, but the open days are fixed by rods. The Lugg, Cray, and Wye Rivers, on 1st May, the remaining period of fishing is set at June. About 100 May, in April.	7. Close day could be taken as early as December. The gills begin to run about the latter end of May. The salmon are well out of the river about the middle of April. The gill day begins to go in about 15th May. No fly day follows.
8. Towards the end of April. June, April, May. About the same.	8. No. Do not consider many fish are destroyed by anglers except on the Meane and River Findhorn, Moray and Argyll.	8. Angling for trout is not prohibited at any time during the open season. These fly are taken by trout angler, but the quantity cannot be large.
9. No. Ten.	9. The periods vary on the different rivers according as they are early or late risers; and the present season has given anglers time to get general information, except on the River Tees and River Fleet, where the fishing is at its best in March. The open days should be closed, and October opened, as soon as the arrival occurs between the mouth of the Meane and December Eard.	9. They begin to be discontinued early in August, and are generally over by October. The present season is generally considered a poor one.
10. About the first week in October. From April till October.	10. The periods vary on the different rivers according as they are early or late risers; and the present season has given anglers time to get general information, except on the River Tees and River Fleet, where the fishing is at its best in March. The open days should be closed, and October opened, as soon as the arrival occurs between the mouth of the Meane and December Eard.	10. There is no doubt that a good many sport fish have been injured or damaged in February in Moray. Such fish when hooked unfortunately are often put back into the river, but in too many instances the gill is used. Few of the power lines of anglers can resist the temptation of killing sport fish while a winter baitfish is not seen. It is found that many are killed by net fisheries by night. A very large number of full-grown fish are taken by anglers in October when that month was open.
11. Yes.	11. The average size and weight of both spring salmon and trout has been steadily increasing for the past fifteen years. The average weight of salmon is 12 lbs. weight about 30 lbs. Bankers were taken from 10 to 40 lbs. weight, and some between 30 and 40.	11. No.
12. Have not observed any change.	12. Do not think they here.	12. In most places they have a closed season.
13. Spring, varying from 4 to 15 lbs. on an average; and peaking 21 to 22 lbs.	13. A sensible increase in both. Salmo, 121 lbs.; pike, 7 lbs.	13. I know of none having been held since last report.
14. No.	14. More, except where lime is high, and this only on the River Fleet. The police are most active in preventing fish being stopped in or near any river.	14. About the still week in the District.
15. Increased.	15. Decreased this winter.	15. I know of none having been held since last report.
16. —	16. Rivers were very few and far between.	16. None.
17. —	17. Increased.	17. In most places they have a closed season.
18. —	18. Rivers were very few and far between.	18. None.
19. —	19. Believe that the grilse reported have been derived in the only two miles of the dist.	19. None.
20. —	20. None.	20. None.
21. —	21. In consequence of the death of the late Inspector we cannot answer this, as no successor can be found.	21. Lord Montagu, Farington, East; Thomas Bapst, Salterston, East, two; Thomas Rennell, Midway, Gurney Woods, Bush; Mr. Wm. Davis, Jessop; Mr. Tony, Mowbray; Mr. John, Mowbray; Mr. Richard Jones; James Ernest, Ellesmere; William Charnock; Samson Lewis; Knight of Glin; Long Sleddale, Gurney Woods; Robert Bryan, Middle, Knock, East, Cawood, West, Tadcaster, North, South, and East; Leyburn; Isaac Malone, East, Lancaster; David Russell, New Park; John Griffin, Langcliffe; Stephen Gurneyham, Ayton; John Malone, Heysham; R. W. C. Rivers, Burscough, West; All slate sets.
22. —	22. None.	22. The angler was most flag, but could not give a full width of his species.
23. —	23. On the Lower Lune and tributaries, Morecambe, Upper and Lower Cartmel and Lark, Leven, Nith, Mite, and Eden, total, thirty. The Kilkeel and Dromore Conservators put a small portion of the stocks each, and they supply their own baitfish. There were twenty-six baits employed in the Wigtown District in 1878, of 87 lbs. each, and sixteen of them received additional pay from Mr. J. H. Dromore.	23. Know of none except a few by Mr. Pennington at Kilkeel for trout.
24. —	24. Twenty-eight.	24. The Conservator does not take any fees under these circumstances.
25. —	25. Same for the earlier year, and same for the winter after, while the fish are spawning.	25. None.
26. —	26. Not aware of any.	26. None.
27. —	27. None.	27. About 100 in the close season, and about 20 before the 1st of February and 1st of November.
28. —	28. Same for the earlier year, and same for the winter after, while the fish are spawning.	28. None.
29. —	29. Not aware of any.	29. The entire number does about 100 in the close season, and about 20 during the open season.
30. —	30. None.	30. Not aware of any.
31. —	31. It varies from 200, the highest, to 25, the lowest.	31. None.
32. —	32. None, except changing the seasons for angling, as suggested in answer to question No. 15.	32. From 10 to 50, per week. A few play of the permanent staff receive it.
33. —	33. The Conservators are anxious to have an inspection made of the tidal waters in the Malvern, March, and Bala Rivers, &c., with the view of having gratings attached to the weirs, where same can be done without injury to the water-power.	33. The Conservators are anxious to have an inspection made of the tidal waters in the Malvern, March, and Bala Rivers, &c., with the view of having gratings attached to the weirs, where same can be done without injury to the water-power.

APPENDIX, No. 10.—ABSTRACT OF

Information desired from Board of Conservators.	
S. IRELAND.	N. IRELAND.
1. What is the general state of the salmon fisheries in this district?	1. Not so good as it is at present. The explore has been large and would be much larger if the salmon season of June had not set in, by which time the salmon have probably largely dispersed.
2. Has the take of salmon throughout the district been more or less productive in 1912 than in 1911, and what is the ratio of the increase or decrease?	2. Greatest in 1912. The salmon is distributed to improved spawning grounds and greater protection to the fish while spawning and to the fry in streams. About 1900 per lb. or so can be ascertained.
3. What was the average price obtained for salmon last year by the importers? (This has no reference to sets delivered by the dealers in salmon.) What was the highest price given for salmon last year? What was the lowest price?	3. About 12d. per lb.
4. What proportion of the net salmon exports in your district is exported in salmon preserves purchased for home consumption?	4. Almost all exported.
5. What has been the amount of protection provided during the present salmon season of 1912, as compared with preceding seasons of 1911?	5. Much the same.
6. Has the quantity of breeding fish observed in the rivers in your district been greater or less in comparison with preceding year, 1911?	6. Greater.
7. About what portion of the salmon catch comes from the several several reservoirs? What is the greatest number of salmon per mile and where is spawning area? and generally where are the most important spawning grounds?	7. About 1900 November. Water trout, 20th October-December. Over about 6th January.
8. At what period of the year, in each river in your district, are the first clean fish taken? When do the grills begin to run? When are the first fish taken off the river? and when does the great bulk of the fish go to sea? Has the quantity of dry salmon, etc., sent home, generally greater or less than in 1911?	8. Early end of April. June, April, March and April.
9. During the course of the day in the sea, is angling for trout prohibited by any of the conservators of fisheries, or is it carried on during the day, and does much destruction of fry take place?	9. Not prohibited. Not carried on. Very little destruction of fry takes place.
10. At what period of the year do the fish begin to be descended, or to get ready to spawn, and what is the general opinion as to the proper season for angling in your district?	10. September.
11. Has there been any change to suggest that many spent fish have been deposited between the months of February or March, and that this is the month of October by anglers?	11. Very few.
12. Are you aware of any strong baning taking place in regard to the period of the season when the salmon in your district can best enter, whether earlier or later than hitherto? If so, what particular?	12. —
13. Do you know any increase in the average size of the salmon taken or not? Give average weight of salmon and pinks in the season 1912, as far as practicable.	13. —
14. Are there any pollution or pharmacological enterprises in your district? If so, state the particular case.	14. Increased very much this winter owing to the low water and the great damage to which the fish were exposed while spawning. There have been very few publications this winter than for years before.
15. Where do fish pass from birth, and by whom, when last reported?	15. None.
16. What kind of fish passes by you practical and otherwise?	16. —
17. Have gill-nets been attached to drift-fish, or other artificial channels, in conformity with the 1911 Act, say, 4, which has Report? and if so, exactly the particular case, and whether at head or mid-race, or both.	17. On the Loughore river. Head and tail-race. On the Loughburgh racecourse.
18. What instances and names of prosecutions have been adopted in mills, other than that practised by the late Dr. C. to prevent the destruction of fish, after the Report?	18. —
19. When and by whom were fixed engines last used in 1912?	19. —
20. Can you give a list of the prosecutions instigated by the Conservators during the year 1912?	20. —
21. Can you give a list of persons who the fishery authorities instigated by others, setting by whom, during 1912?	21. —
22. Are there now new means of taking for salmon fishing in your district? If so, what are they, and where used?	22. Not aware of any.
23. What is the number of water-baitists employed by Conservators?	23. None.
24. What is the number employed in district by private individuals?	24. None.
25. For what length of time employed?	25. From the year round; when for the spawning season.
26. Do any or the upper proprietors employ or pay any water-baitists for protection in addition to those employed and paid by the Board of Conservators? If so, where, and by whom?	26. Mr. Andrew T. Galloway, Bart., is the only upper proprietor who employs or pays water-baitists for the spawning season. He contributes £1000 with the Board of Conservators.
27. Do any or the upper proprietors subscribe anything towards protection, additional to the license duties they have to pay? and if so, state amount, and by whom?	27. None helped what is stated in the last query to query No. 27.
28. Do any of the lower proprietors employ or pay any water-baitists for protection in addition to those employed and paid by the Board of Conservators? If so, where, and by whom?	28. The whole staff of water-baitists for all propietary proprietors is employed by the lower proprietors. The Board have but a very small fund, barely sufficient to pay wages to the ten men of the main staff, each to the value of the wages of the proprietor, secretary, book- and a few practical water-baitists. Dr. Evans £200.
29. What is the value of wages paid by the Conservators?	29. —
30. Are there any negotiations or general discussions with regard to the possible way to disposed to cover the proprietors, with reference to the Salmon Fisheries in your district, with reference to the cause of losses duty upon fishing engines or other matters?	30. Dr. Evans. No change of license duty is deemed necessary in this district.

INSPECTORS OF IRISH FISHERIES.

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STATEMENTS from Boards of Conservators—continued.

Replies received from Boards of Conservators.

10. Name.	11. Name.	12. Name.
1. Good.	2. Much improved.	1. Subsidized.
3. About the same.	3. Much more productive in 1872. In consequence of the wet winter, 1872 was a very bad year.	2. About the same.
4. At 8d per lb. Is 8d per lb. 6d per lb.	5. 7d per lb. 1s per lb. 6d per lb.	3. Various prices, from 1s down to 4d per lb. Cannot say further than this.
6. All exported.	4. Almost all exported. Causes say the proportion used for home consumption.	4. Almost all exported.
7. Right increase.	5. In winter of 1872 and 1873, 2,000 lbs.; in winter of 1873 and 1874, 2,200 lbs., by Conservators. By leaves in estuary of River, association authority; and by Mr. Morris in the Barrow and Ballycotton Rivers, some 2,000, and by Mr. Conroy in the Estey River, some 2,000.	2. Rather better.
8. Greater.	6. Very much greater.	3. Much the same.
9. The latter end of November December and January. Newhaven in particular.	7. Salmon commence to open in this district in the month of October November and December. The spawning season is over by the middle of January. Clogher, Strabane, Omagh, Coleraine, Derry, and Tyrone districts, and the Barrow and Estey Rivers are where our most important spawning grounds are.	1. November. The latter end of December. In January. In the upper tributaries.
10. Carrowmore Lake, 18th February. June, March, April and May. About the same.	8. Mayo, February. Estey, June; Barrow and Ballycotton, September. Some in April, but very few in April, April and May. Much greater.	4. Sligo River, January; Daffaghoe River, April; Bannow River, March, May, April, April and May. Much the same.
11. Yes, in the Orneagh River. No.	9. Angling the trout is now prohibited in this district during the months of April and May. Otherwise much destruction to the salmon by angling would take place.	5. Not prohibited. Little or no destruction of fry.
12. Towards the end of September. The tidal or lower proportions are of opinion that the present season for angling is proper, while those of the upper waters or anglers consider the season should be extended to the 1st November.	10. In the Inland waters begin to get dislodged in May. The general season for angling continues to last one.	16. In the inland waters begin to get dislodged in May. The general season for angling continues to last one.
13. No. Angling in October is prohibited by by-law.	11. Not many, being well protected. Angling in October stopped.	17. Not many, being well protected.
14. No.	12. I don't believe there has been any change.	18. No considerable change.
15. None beyond 1873. From 18 to 19 lbs.	13. There is opportunity of knowing.	19. An increase in weight of spring fish. That about the same.
16. No.	14. None.	20. None, unless a little fish water now and again, but well looked after.
17. Not beyond 1875.	15. With canals and gaff, distributed i. with nets, during the close season, much increased.	21. Diminished.
18. None.	16. None.	22. None.
19. No notice of tax being required.	17. Upon the Clogher River near Turlough, where a number of small weirs were put up to the cause as well as the destruction of salmon.	23. None required.
20. Visited the Newpart River on the 8th January, and found that the gillings at the mills there were in perfect order. Also visited the Glensave River on the 10th and 11th January, and found the gillings at the mills there very defective. Here instituted legal proceedings against the owners.	18. To nearly all. Head gillings waiting to set of the Ballycotton mills upon the Clogher, and to Mr. Dunleavy's mill upon the Barrow.	24. All erected where required.
21. None.	19. None.	25. All the major part in good order.
22. Mrs. Helen Little, Royal drift-net, Ballygarry and Omagh Conservator. Mr. William Peirce, Omagh, Omagh River. Mr. Robert Foster, Long and draft net, on the two conjoined Adelie.	20. Losses of May fishery, drift net, May and early June; do, m. & m. Mrs. William Peirce, drift net, estuary of May; William Ladd, long net, Kilmacrennan and Kilkeel.	26. William Peirce, 2nd drift net, Sligo River; William Peirce, long net, Strabane.
23. None.	21. All gillings are in this district, I may say, done by the hands of the May fishery.	27. Cannot give list.
24. Yes. By waterfalls; 1. estuary; 2. main gill; 3. series of rivers; 4. 1000 ft. In which case there were 12 notifications, and one dismissed.	22. None after May.	28. None.
25. No.	23. Drifting in the upper waters since the Act of 1860.	29. Twenty-five.
26. Seventy-six.	24. Two hundred and fifty-two.	30. About 20.
27. Cannot say.	25. Salmon, December, and January, for the protection of the herring fish; still April and May for the protection of the trout.	31. Mostly during the close season, and a few in the open season.
28. The most of the water-baffles employed by Conservators are for the close season, and a few for the open season.	26. Name that I know of.	32. The water-baffles employed by Mr. Peirce between June and August are employed by Mr. Peirce between June and August.
29. Yes, about to open season. On Glensave River by Mr. Little; Glensave River by Mr. O'Gorman; Ballygarry River by Mr. George Clegg and Mr. Alan Kennedy; Newpart River by G. O'Kearney; Ballycotton River by Mr. Kennedy.	27. Name of the upper populations, but one of the houses, Mr. A. Peirce, has gone this year.	33. Name.
30. No.	28. Mr. Little, who acts for the licensees in the estuary of the Bay, saysings over 250 tons.	34. From 25 to 41.
31. Yes. The funds at disposal of the Conservators being insufficient for the payment of the water-baffles employed, they are supplemented by Mr. Little on the Ballygarry, Glensave, and Monaghan Rivers; by Mr. D. O'Gorman on Glensave River; by Mr. G. C. O'Kearney on the Newpart River; and by Mr. Kennedy on the Ballycotton River.	29. That no new Act of Parliament on fishery matters should be allowed to pass unless brought in by Government.	35. From 25 down to 21.
32. From 20 to 25 lbs., according to the nature and extent of the duty they have to perform.	30. Name.	36. None.
33. Name that I can assure of.		

APPENDIX TO THE REPORT OF THE

APPENDIX, No. 10.—ABSTRACT OF

Statement of Questions issued to Board of Conservators.	Rephrased from Board of Conservators.	
	II. Herring-fishery.	III. Eel-fishery.
1. What is the general state of the Salmon Fisheries in this district?	1. Fish.	1. Satisfactory.
2. Has the fish of salmon throughout the district been more or less productive in 1872 than in 1871, and in what districts has increase or diminution been noticed?	2. Increased in the Erne. Better production in the breeding season. Decrease in Fintail. The weather was very unfavourable for fishing.	2. In some parts of the district it has increased; in other parts not more productive than in 1871—more or less according to course of the river.
3. What are the average prices obtained for salmon last year? (see p. 14.) This has no reference to price obtained by the Salmon-fishers. 1. What was the highest price given for salmon last year? What was the lowest price?	3. From £1. 10s. to £1. 12s. per lb. to £1. 16s. per lb.	3. Not yet £1. 12s. 1d. per lb. 1d. per lb.
4. What proportion of the entire capture is poor district exported, and what proportion purchased for home consumption?	4. Nearly all captured on the Erne, but very little of those taken on the Donaghadee.	4. Almost all exported; very little retained for home consumption.
5. What has been the amount of protection rendered during the present close season of 1872, as compared with preceding seasons of 1871?	5. Increased.	5. The same.
6. What is the quantity of breeding fish observed in the river in your districts, being greater or less than observed with preceding years?	6. Greater.	6. The quantity of breeding fish observed in most rivers in this district was greater than in 1871.
7. About what period do the salmon commence to spawn? Is it earlier in your district? What are the greatest spawning months? and when is spawning over? Individually where are the most important spawning grounds situated?	7. November, December and January. Beginning of January. The Erne, Maguire's Ledge, Arney, Ballynahinch, Kilrea, and Ballinacard. Banagher, Dungiven, Foyle and Finn River. Rosslare, St. Peter's, Clough and Glenside.	7. Late in November. December and January. Ballydun and Lough Neagh.
8. At what period of the year, to each year in your district, and the first close taken? When do the fish begin to run? When are the spent fish seen to run up the river? and when does the great bulk of the fish go up? Has the quantity of dry descending tide spent fish shown any greater or less than usual?	8. Early in February. In May. By the end of March. In April and May. Greater.	8. Early in February. In May. By the end of March. In April and May. Greater.
9. During the close of the day to the sea, is angling for trout prohibited by any of the proprietors of Estates, or is it carried on during those months, and does much destruction of fish take place?	9. Not prohibited.	9. Not prohibited—but consider little injury takes place.
10. At what period of the year do the fish begin to be abundant, or to get better in quality, and what is the greatest number to be proper setting for fishing in your district?	10. End of August, and keep in season to September. To the Bannaderg from 1st November to middle of September. To the rest of the district from middle of March to middle of September.	10. Those in slightly diminished in August; heavy in September and October; November. The price set down for angling is generally considered fair.
11. Have you reason to suspect that many spent fish have been discharged fisheries in the months of February or March, and still fish in the month of October by anglers?	11. Yes.	11. Not much diminution in either case.
12. Are you aware of any change having taken place in respect to the period of the season when the salmon in your districts is best eating, whether earlier or later than heretofore? If so, state precisely.	12. Not aware of any change.	12. Not aware of any change.
13. Is there any increase in the average size of the spring salmon of the year? Give average weight of salmon and gudgeon in the season 1871, as far as practicable.	13. Something larger than usual. Salmon, 10 lbs. each, 11 lbs. on Erne, 10 lbs., 11 lbs., peak, 7 lbs. on Liffey. No change.	13. No increase. 12 lbs. to 21 lbs. average weight of salmon, peak, 5 lbs. or 6 lbs.
14. Are there any pollution, or deleterious matter entering the rivers in your districts? If so, state the particulars.	14. Fresh water, along the Erne.	14. None, except from the steeping of duck late in the season, which pollution has decreased for the past two seasons.
15. Have offices against the Fishery Laws increased or diminished?	15. Diminished.	15. Diminished.
16. What have fish passes been laid, and by whom, since last Report?	16. None.	16. None since last report, but fish passes were laid, one passing agn. at Omagh, by Lord Hillsborough; one at Coleraine, by Lord Glenavy; and at Banagher, by Mr. Kelly.
17. Where would fish passes be practicable and advantageous?	17. On the River of Fintail mouth on the Oily at Bushy Hill, and on the River Finn-mill-dam on the Fintail.	17. Not even or any other fish passes being required.
18. Have gill-nets been allowed to咵ishers, or other artificial contrivances, in conformity with the Act, viz., cap. 8, since last Report? If so, specify the particulars, and whether at least or last year, or both.	18. None on the River of Fintail mouth on the Oily at Bushy Hill, or top or bottom. A great number of fish killed every season by the water-wheel of Mr. Harries' mill for want of a greeting to turn the fly, viz. Minnow.	18. None since those mentioned in last report, which were erected in conformity with orders.
19. What measures and orders of proprietors have been taken by mills other than that prescribed by the law last Report?	19. No change since last report.	19. No change since last report.
20. Where and by whom have fixed engines been used?	20. Mr. Kelly, a fixed drift net, at Banagher.	20. None by Conservators in 1872.
21. Can you give a list of the proprietors licensed by the Conservators during the year 1871?	21. Name by Conservators in 1872.	21. A presentation brought against J. H. Nicholson, esq., of Belfast, by otherwise charge of copyright, which was rejected by Lord Glenavy; and A. Macdonald, by Mr. Kelly.
22. Can you give a list of persons fit for taking eels, licensed by others, stating by whom, during 1872?	22. None.	22. Not even or any other fit persons being required.
23. Do you know any new modes of taking for salmon adopted in your districts? If so what are they, and where used?	23. None.	23. None.
24. What is the number of winter-baitiffs employed by Conservators?	24. About 22.	24. Not even or any other fit persons being required.
25. What is the number employed in district by private individuals?	25. About 10.	25. None.
26. For what length of time supplied?	26. Yearly.	26. None.
27. Do any of the upper proprietors supply or pay any winter-baitiffs for protection, in addition to their wages and paid by the Board of Conservators, and if so, whence, and by whom?	27. None.	27. None.
28. Do any of the upper proprietors recompence the amount towards protection? In addition to the bairns they have to pay? If so, what amount, and by whom?	28. None.	28. None.
29. Do any of the lower proprietors employ or pay any winter-baitiffs for protection in addition to those employed and paid by the Board of Conservators, and if so, whence, and by whom?	29. The proprietors of the Erne fisheries employ a good many, and pay more than half of the winter-baitiffs employed by the Board on the River and its tributaries. Edwards is the owner of Erne and Gartmorn.	29. None.
30. What are the rates of wages paid by the Conservators?	30. From £1. 10s. to £1. 12s.	30. None.
31. Are there any experiments or general observations with which the Conservators may be disposed to favour the fishermen, with reference to the Salmon Fisheries prior districts, whether as to the rate of force duty upon fishing engines or other machines?	31. The river seems to be set at defiance by the present state of all our management at Enniskillen. The Conservators take no notice of the enormous waste made, and the fish-people do not think in a position to protest to come from the Proprietary Board, and they decline to support such views as are held out by the Bannaderg Board.	31. Trial keeper, £30; others £20 to £22, and so on.
		32. See answer to No. 21.
		33. Trial keeper, £30; others £20 to £22, and so on.
		34. None.

INSPECTORS OF IRISH FISHERIES.

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STATEMENTS from Boards of Conservators—continued.

Reproduced from Board of Conservators.

10. LENGTHENED.	11. CHARTERED.	12. ENLARGED.
1. Satisfactory.	1. Very good.	1. Satisfactory.
2. Most productive No assignable reason.	2. More productive than 1872. The increase is due to the high state of the water, which prevented the poachers from obtaining their licensing fees.	2. More productive, owing to preservation of fish by Sir E. Macnaughton.
3. About 1½ per lb. to 1d. per lb. 5d. per lb.	3. 1d. per lb.	3. 1d. per lb. to 1d. per lb. 5d. per lb.
4. Nearly all exported.	4. Three-fourths exported and one-fourth purchased for home consumption.	4. Almost all exported.
5. Increased.	5. Much the same.	5. Same as last year.
6. Irreducibly greater.	6. Much greater.	6. Rather less.
7. November. December and January. Spawning over is end of January, or beginning of February. Rivers Dorn, Strule, Mourne, Glendy, Finn, Bann, and Foyle.	7. Some of the early fish about the middle of November. December and January. Last week in January. Above Portaferry Bridge to River Bann, above New Ferry in same river,ough River, March River, River at Coalisland—Coleraine River, near Coleraine, Moneygall River, near Moneygall; Clady River in county Down, the Malin, Kesh, Bush, and Glengiven Rivers in county Antrim.	7. 1st November. November and December, 1st January. River Bann.
8. May. End of May. End of March April. About the same.	8. In the Bann in April, and in the Mourne and Coleraine Rivers early in June. No marked difference according to the time of the water. Abundant herring at Ardgill, latter part of February, May and June. Much greater than yesterday.	8. 1st February in Bann, all others later. Middle of May. Middle of March, March and April, sometimes May if the streams are low. Average, but after going.
9. Not prohibited, and considerable destruction of fry takes place.	9. Not prohibited at any season of the year except in the close season. Very little injury takes place as waters generally endeavour to protect the fry.	9. Prohibited as far as possible.
10. End of August. End of September. From 18th March to the 15th September.	10. Late end of October. Herring-husk remains in Fishermans' aid and on the Net Goblet.	10. September. 1st February (El 16) October.
11. Large quantities of spent fish are captured by anglers in the months of February and March, and also great numbers of old fish in the month of October.	11. Very few eggs deposited in February, but several half-fish have been taken by anglers in the latter end of October.	11. No. Yes.
12. Not aware of any change.	12. 5000 acres of esp. Salmon in this district are always lost in June and July.	12. No.
13. Spring salmon increased in size, no change in price. Average weight of salmon 12 lbs. and gate 3 lbs.	13. No increase. About 10 lbs.	13. Yes. Fisherman's share is calculated at 1/16 of average.
14. Fresh water only.	14. Yes, at Ballinderry papermill, on the Slane River, very serious pollution has been going on for a considerable time.	14. That damage is greatly on the decline, and therefore less damage has been done.
15. Decreased.	15. Increased to a very considerable extent in the northern part of the district.	15. Diminished.
16. None.	16. None.	16. None.
17. At Ballinderry on the Finglas River.	17. At every mill weir in the district.	17. Some required.
18. None.	18. One getting up an end of fall-water that flows into the river of Moylewater.	18. Gestures were given, necessities, and we regularly kept in order.
19. None.	19. None.	19. None necessary.
20. Both Society, three miles east of Lough Foyle, the Irish Society, eight fixed draft nets; Also, Sheldone and others, four fixed draft nets; J. O'Brien, two fixed draft nets; Mr. H. Ryan, fixed draft net; James McGeown, fixed draft net; Mrs. Lorion, fixed draft net; George Young, three bag nets.	20. The Irish Society, three fixed draft nets; Thomas Flack, one bag net; Henry O'Hall, one bag net and 2 drift nets (three袋 are added by error); Mrs. Will, Portrush, 2 bag nets; Robert Stewart, Portrush, 1 bag net; John Hendon, Terry's Bog net, Lord Askeaton, Glenarm, 1 bag net; Hugh Stoen, Carrickfergus, 1 bag net; James Kelly, Larnehead, 1 bag net; Robert Waddell, Kilmore, 2 drift nets; John McNaughton, 1 bag net; John Boyd, Ballinderry, 1 bag net; John McGeown, 1 bag net; Michael McGeown, Carrickfergus, 1 drift net; William Gregg, Portrush, 1 bag net; Samuel McGeown, Carrickfergus, 1 drift net.	20. William Gregg, Portrush, 3 bag nets; Mr. E. Macnaughton, Ballymena and Maghera, 2 bag nets and 2 drift nets (three袋 are added by error); Mrs. Will, Portrush, 2 bag nets; Robert Stewart, Portrush, 1 bag net; John Hendon, Terry's Bog net, Lord Askeaton, Glenarm, 1 bag net; Hugh Stoen, Carrickfergus, 1 bag net; James Kelly, Larnehead, 1 bag net; Robert Waddell, Kilmore, 2 drift nets; John McNaughton, 1 bag net; John Boyd, Ballinderry, 1 bag net; Michael McGeown, Carrickfergus, 1 drift net; William Gregg, Portrush, 1 bag net; Samuel McGeown, Carrickfergus, 1 drift net.
21. None.	21. Total amount of fees received by the Board of Conservators during the year 1873, £69 is £2.	21. None.
22. One hundred and ninety.	22. In a few instances the police were compelled to interfere to put them right to be in No. 21.	22. None.
23. Forty by the license of the Irish Society's Fishery in the Foyle.	23. No. 1000.	23. On Sept. 18 permission was given during spawning season; see Ballinderry Weir-District, 4 permission cases, and 3 in spawning season.
24. The greater number from the 1st November till the last April.	24. Fifty-several.	24. Twenty-three by Sir E. Macnaughton, none of these only in the spawning season.
25. The Duke of Abercorn supplements the salary of the Conservator's staff at £1000.	25. About 1000.	25. Twenty-one by Sir E. Macnaughton, 11 in spawning season.
26. None.	26. No.	26. —
27. The losses of the Ballymena and the Irish Society's Fishery in the Foyle, employ about forty of their own account, and also pay about two-thirds of those employed by the Conservator.	27. The Losses of the Cottia, Coleraine, and also the Finn Fishing Club.	27. John McGeown, Coleraine, employs one.
28. From £2 to £6.	28. From £2 to £6.	28. By Sir E. Macnaughton—approximately, in all 1000 per month; less per capita rate, 77s per month.
29. Yes. The Conservators would strongly recommend that the close season for angling should be from 1st October till the 1st of March.	29. The Conservators consider that, taking into account the impossibility of capture of the fixed drift nets used at Portrush, the license duty on these engines should, at least, be £2 each.	29. The said case, viz., an instance of excess of fisheries duty to provide adequate funds for prosecution. One fishery with one bag net was visited by a Conservator to net £1,000 on a £100 license.

APPENDIX TO THE REPORT OF THE

APPENDIX, No. 10.—ABSTRACT OF STATEMENTS from Boards of Conservators—concluded.

Statement of Questions issued to Boards of Conservators.	Replies received from Boards of Conservators.	
IV. DISEASES.	V. INSECTS.	
<p>1. What is the general state of the Salmon Fisheries in this district?</p> <p>2. Has the rate of salmon throughout the district been more or less protective in 1873 than in 1872, and to what is attributed the increase or diminution?</p> <p>3. What was the average price obtained for salmon last year by the dealers? (This has no reference to salmon sold by the fishers in salmon.) What were the highest prices given for salmon last year? What was the lowest price?</p> <p>4. What proportion of all the salmon caught in your districts is exported, and what proportion purchased for home consumption?</p> <p>5. What has been the amount of protection rendered during the present salmon season of 1873, as compared with preceding seasons of 1872?</p> <p>6. Has the quantity of salmon fish observed in the rivers in your districts been greater or less as compared with preceding year, 1872?</p> <p>7. About what period of the season commences to open the several streams your districts? When are the greatest spawning numbers and when is spawning over and generally where are the usual haunts of spawning salmon observed?</p> <p>8. At what part of the year does the salmon run in your district, are the first salmon fish taken? When do the grilse begin to run? When are the eels sent well out of the river? and when does the great bulk of the dry go to sea? Has the quantity of dry descending over your river been observably greater or less than usual?</p> <p>9. During the season of the fry to the sea, is angling for trout prohibited by any of the proprietors of waters, or is it carried on during those months, and does not destruction of dry place?</p> <p>10. At what part of the year do the fish begin to be discoloured, or to put back in streams, and what is the general opinion as to the proper season for angling in your districts?</p> <p>11. Have you reason to suppose that many spent fish have been destroyed, either in the months of February or March, and fall fish in the month of October by anglers?</p> <p>12. Are you aware of any change having taken place in regard to the period of the season when the salmon have passed through to best order, whether earlier or later than heretofore? If so, state particulars.</p> <p>13. Is there any increase in the average size of the spring salmon or the parr? Give average weight of salmon and parr in the season 1872, for all your proprietors?</p> <p>14. Are there any pollutions or other circumstances rendering the rivers in your districts? If so, state the particular case.</p> <p>15. Have rates against the Flushing Laws increased or diminished?</p> <p>16. What kind of fish passes been taken, and by whom, since 1st August?</p> <p>17. Where would fish passes be practicable and where impracticable?</p> <p>18. Have gill-nets been allowed to suffice, or are these artificial obstructions, in conformity with the 1st Vic. cap. 4, still in use? Report? If so, specify the particular cases, and whether at head or fall-race, or both.</p> <p>19. What instances and names of proprietors have been reported to you other than that preserved by the law, to prevent the destruction of fish, since last Report?</p> <p>20. Who and by whom have fixed engines been used in 1872?</p> <p>21. Can you give a list of the prosecutions instituted by the Conservators during the year 1872?</p> <p>22. Can you give a list of prosecutions for fishing offences instituted by others, stating by whom, during 1872?</p> <p>23. Are there any new modes of fishing for salmon adopted in your district? If so, what are they, and where?</p> <p>24. What is the number of water-bills employed by Conservators?</p> <p>25. What is the number employed in distinctly private individuals?</p> <p>26. For what length of time employed?</p> <p>27. Do any of the upper proprietors employ or pay any water-bills for protection in addition to those employed, and paid by the Board of Conservators, and if so, who, and by whom?</p> <p>28. Do any of the upper proprietors subscribe any money towards protection in addition to the sums already here to pay? If so, state amount, and by whom?</p> <p>29. Do any of the lower proprietors employ or pay any water-bills for protection in addition to those employed, and paid by the Board of Conservators, and if so, who, and by whom?</p> <p>30. What is the rate of wages paid by the Conservators?</p> <p>31. Are there any suggestions or general observations with respect to the Conservators may be disposed to favour the Reporters, with reference to the Salmon Fisheries in your district—whether as to the rate of fines, duty upon salmon engines or other subjects?</p>	<p>1. So far as supply and capture the condition may be termed satisfactory.</p> <p>2. There was not much difference in average grilse capture, but hardly more portions of the district fished better than others in this respect.</p> <p>3. About 1 in 10, & 2 in 10 is a small proportion of salmon, which fall off every year.</p> <p>4. There was a trifling increase in home consumption, owing to slack fishing in the upper waters of one part of the river, but it made no appreciable reduction in the export trade, which, as usual, took up nearly the entire produce.</p> <p>5. Not at all equal to former years, a great reduction was evidently made in the staff of water-bills, arising from want of funds.</p> <p>6. In the main, the general reply to regarding this year shows an average of three years, but in the tributaries generally the water was much in excess, and in these also assumed considerably higher than usual.</p> <p>7. Spawning in this district has hitherto generally commenced about the first week in October, ending about the first week in January. There has, however, lately been observable a tendency to earlier periods, notably this season. See replies to question 11.</p> <p>8. At the early commencement of the season, but there appears to be some fish to be found early in January. There were 2000, & 3000 salmon taken early in April, this year, they are going down now, and will be out of the river long before Easter. Then there will be up to query 1. April and May. Supply somewhat, but cannot be said to be in excess of last season, which was exceptionally great.</p> <p>9. Some efforts made to protect, but as there is no direct stoppage put to fishing, without much success.</p> <p>10. Usually about 1st September. This season average grilse fall were in the rivers as early as the middle of July, angling still open in this district in January, but closed by 1st September, after which no angling is very likely to be allowed, except for the capture of trout, which might be permitted to October 1st.</p> <p>11. Formerly great numbers of both descriptions were destroyed. Instances "species" were not much marred, but fall fish suffered severely for want of protection. See reply to query No. 3.</p> <p>12. The waters are gradually becoming milder. See replies to queries Nos. 1, 2, and 10.</p> <p>13. The water of salmon has been much greater for the last two or four years than formerly. Does not show any marked increase in salmon weight lately averaged this season, as 15 lbs.</p> <p>14. Chiefly fall-waters, and this apparently confined to tributaries or banks of Meath and Fingal.</p> <p>15. Considerably increased, and many offenders were not made amenable for crimes already specified. See reply to query No. 2.</p> <p>16. Most falls, one or two repeated or improved.</p> <p>17. On the tributaries, Meath, Sligo, Trimbleton, Meath, and Devenish.</p> <p>18. No alterations in this respect since last report.</p> <p>19. None.</p> <p>20. —</p> <p>21. John Hing, fixed net in river; constabulary paid. James Purcell, the officer, do 10/- per week. Gillies, fishing during weekly class session, do 12/- per week. Liam Lany, shrimps in an oil-skin coat, licensed to practice constabulary paid. Peter Lany, fishing during weekly class session, do 10/- per week. Joseph Caspian, do 10/- per week. Dan Martin, the officer, do 10/- per week. Billie Brack, the officer, do 10/- per week. Conroy, Captain, assigned to measure and detect salmon, do 10/- per week, and directed and assisted Patrick McNamee, the officer, do 10/- per week. Liam Lany the officer, do 10/- per week. John McNamee, do 10/- per week. John Kelly, the officer, do 10/- per week. Billie Brack, the officer, do 10/- class fees were not received when fully account closed. Michael Flaherty, holding net on spawning bed; constabulary paid. Michael O'Brien, poaching river; salmonines apparently killed, none withdrawn.</p> <p>22. —</p> <p>23. —</p> <p>24. Six at present, formerly twelve. See reply No. 6.</p> <p>25. Permanent.</p> <p>26. One, by J. L. W. Major, esq.</p> <p>27. Majority of Hibernian, Hon. Col. Taylor, and J. L. W. Major, esq., 213.</p> <p>28. No.</p> <p>29. £10 and £20 per annum.</p> <p>30. Glass houses should commence earlier, and open in proportion. Ryders should be passed as to measure of wade rods on the coast and in the rivers, and also to compel the removal of all salmon nests from banks of rivers during these seasons. Licences dues on salmon, trout, mackerel, and conger-lines should be increased, and licences for single rods made less, or an additional per-charge charged for the benefit of any other person than that in which it was originally issued.</p>	<p>1. Satisfactory.</p> <p>2. Has been more productive this year. More particularly in the latter part of the season which is attributed to the greater number of grilse in 1873 than in 1872.</p> <p>3. As in 1872, &c.</p> <p>4. About nine-tenths sent to Dublin and Belfast, and one-tenth sold for home consumption.</p> <p>5. The same.</p> <p>6. Greater.</p> <p>7. In the Bar and Glyde in October and November, the greatest spawning months, these rivers are the worst. In the Fane, Roscommon, and the greatest spawning in this is the River Shannon, and the best in the rivers north of this in Westmeath, Longford, and Donegal, and their greatest spawning months are December and January. The most important spawning beds are as follow, viz.—On the Bar, at Birrman, Cappagh, Dunguaire, Ballydowd, and Arden. On the Glyde, at Castlebrennan Wood, Bremore, Mullaghduff, Carrick, Tullaghmore, Portlaoise, and Carrick. On the Fane, at Stephenstown, Lanesgate, Castlelough, Charlestown, Ballymote, Ballinrobe, Moyne, Knockall, Augastia, Collooney, and Boyle, on the Corrib, at Gort, Tuam, Tuamore, and Portumna. On the River Erne, at Mullagh, Philipstown, Tullyhaw, Loughgall, and Dromore. On the Black, at Portwillow, Loughgall, and Mullagh. On the Waterford, on the Famine River, at Ballymaloe and Maranore Park. On the Famine River, Tidmarsh and Maranore Park. In all rivers north of this the fish are not sufficiently well known to be able to make the most important spawning beds.</p> <p>8. In the Bar and Glyde in February, and in the Fane in April. In June, in March, April and May. About a month or six weeks later in all rivers south of this. Greater.</p> <p>9. Angling is not prohibited by any of the proprietors of salmon. There is much destruction by young boys, but not on a great scale.</p> <p>10. In the Glyde and Bar the fish begin to be dispersed in the latter end of July, and to be heavy in species in September. In the Fane they begin to be dispersed in August, and in the lower reaches in October. In all rivers north of this a month later.</p> <p>11. A great number of spent fish have been destroyed in the Fane and all rivers north of it in February, March, and in all rivers south of it in October. No. 10.</p> <p>12. There has been an increase in the average size of spring salmon, but not of parr, this year. The average weight of salmon, about 15 lbs, and of parr about 2 lbs.</p> <p>13. In the Dundalk River most roads are allowed to flow from the distillery through the low water causing great destruction of all kinds of fish when the water is low in the river. And then the general destruction of sea strengthen the district by fair weather.</p> <p>14. From the number of presentations there seems to have been an increase.</p> <p>15. None.</p> <p>16. At Charlemont, Rathangan, and Wellington, mill walls. On the Bar at Whitehead, present police being useless, and at Julianstown, where game is also numerous, being poorly carried over. On Glyde, at Ballygawley, where the game is very indifferent.</p> <p>17. None have been attended since last report.</p> <p>18. None.</p> <p>19. Arthur Birrellson, see last met; John Jones one bag met.</p> <p>20. See Appendix.</p> <p>21. See Appendix.</p> <p>22. Every description of illegal weapons, including picklocks.</p> <p>23. Seven, including Inspector.</p> <p>24. One.</p> <p>25. The Conservators' bullock were employed the whole season, and those of private individuals the three months.</p> <p>26. None.</p> <p>27. Colonel Stevenson and Robert Henry, esq., Inspector, a mounted 40 mounted William Robert Rogers, esq., and Dr. Galvin, do 20 each towards the payment of the new water-bill for three months.</p> <p>28. No.</p> <p>29. Paid £10 per annum, two of 10/- for fisherman and £10 for other six months, one inspector at £50 per annum.</p> <p>30. The Conservators strongly recommend that the necessary steps be taken by the Inspector of Irish Fisheries, with the least possible delay, so as to act passed authorising and suspending the Royal Irish Constabulary to enforce the payment of monies due to the Vic., cap. 180, so as to prevent the pollution of rivers by fish traps, &c.</p>

APPENDIX, No. 11.

APPENDIX,
No. 11.

LIST OF STONE WEIRS in Ireland for SALMON FISHERY, with their Breadth, and the size of the Queen's Gap or share maintained therein respectively.

NAME OF			Breadth of Stream	Size of Queen's Gap permitted in Fishing of 20 & 21 Vict., c. 124.	Observations.
Fishery District	Name,	Walls			
Ballynahinch,	Bundstragh,	Bundstragh,	about 60 ft.	10 ft.	Not used.
Air or Ennisc.	Ashlough,		40 ft.	No gap,	Do.
Bangor,	Gowenane,	Gowenane,	40 ft.	No gap,	Do.
Machlin,	Machlin,	Machlin,	30 ft.	No gap,	Do.
Newport,	Newport,	Newport,	100 ft.	4 ft.	Gap 15 feet 10 inches. Not used.
Ballynahinch,	Moy,	Ballynahinch,	70 ft.	No gap,	Do. 34 feet 2 inches.
Doloe,	Doloe,	Foxford,	200 ft.	11 ft.	Do. 20 feet 7 inches, weir not used.
Sligo,	Sligo,			40 ft.	Net used. A fishing mill-dam.
Ballynahinch,	Bundstragh,	Bundstragh,	65 ft.	No gap,	Gap 6 feet 10 inches.
Eree,	Eree,	Eree,	about 100 ft.	No gap,	A fishing mill-dam.
Inver,	Inver,				Not used.
Doloe,	Doloe,	Doloe,	82 ft.	No gap,	Do.
Cahersive,	Dana,	The Cotties of Cahersive,	65 ft.	10 ft.	A fishing mill-dam. Pass 30 feet in breadth, open.
Ballynahinch,	Dash,		200 ft.	No gap,	Gap 12 feet 8 inches. Not used.
Douglas,	Douglas,	Oughteridge,	200 ft.	22 ft.	Do. 16 feet.
	Douglas,	Rosmarae,	200 ft.	15 and 30	Do. 30 feet.
	Douglas,	Newgrange,	200 ft.	No gap,	Do. 18 feet.
Louth County,	Louth,	Rathkeale,	100 ft.	No gap,	Two gaps of 6 feet each.
	Loughg.,	Loughg.,	211 ft.	No gap,	Gap 20 feet. Not used.
	Owense,	Owense,	145 ft.	No gap,	Gap 14 feet. Not used.
Louth County,	Finn,	Killygordan,	about 100 ft.	No gap,	Do. 20 feet. Not used.
	Bessans,	Bessans,	180 ft.	No gap,	Do. 18 feet.
Waterford,	Kerr,	Kendalogue,	173 ft.	60 ft.	Do. 60 feet.
	Dittr.,	Kendalogue,	60 ft.	70 ft.	Do. 70 feet.
	Dittr.,	Feypoint,	60 ft.	65 ft.	Do. 60 feet.
	Dittr.,	Dysert,	62 ft.	47 ft.	Do. 42 feet.
	Suir,	Coolemanock,	170 ft.	47 ft.	Do. 47 feet.
	Tay,	Woodhouse,	53 ft.	No gap,	Do. 6 feet.
Clonmel,	Blackwater,	Lismore Wall,	215 ft.	No gap,	Do. 31 feet 8 inches.
Cork,	Lee,	The North Lee Fishery Wall or "Hayes' Wall."	400 ft.	No gap,	A fishing mill-dam. Not used.
	Dittr.,	The main shore Wall, Lismore Bridge,	700 ft.	No gap,	Do.
	Dittr.,	"The Upper GILL Abbey Wall."	275 ft.	No gap,	Do.
	Dittr.,	"The Sugar House Wall."	114 ft.	No gap,	Gap 12 feet 8 inches.
Killarney,	Carr,	Carr,	300 ft.	No gap,	Gap 15 feet.
	Waterville or Carron.	Waterville,	under 40 ft.	No gap,	Extension of weekly close season from 20th on Friday to noon on Monday instead of gap, stream being under 40 feet—20 & 21 Vict., c. 124, s. 11.
Limerick,	Blennan,	Lax Wall,	800 ft.	21 ft.	Gap 20 feet.
Galway,	Galway,	Galway Salmon Weir,	200 ft.	16 ft.	Do. 20 feet 7 inches.
	Owanane or Great River,	Halliblock Tree and Salmon Weir,	200 ft.	No gap,	Do. 22 feet. Not used.
	Spiddal,	Spiddal Salmon Weir,	variously— 200 ft. to 120 ft.	No gap,	Do. 12 feet. Not used.
	Porthleath,	The Porthleath Salmon Weir,	14 ft.	No gap,	Do. 8 feet. Not used.

Result of Inquiries held by the SPECIAL COMMISSIONERS OF IRISH FISHERMEN into the

No.	Where First Net started.	Description of Fish Net.	Name of Person manufacturing and selling Fish Net.	Name of Owner of Fish Net, or of Land or which Net attached.	Name of Townland in which Net situated.	Fish.
1	Barrow, otherwise Ross, otherwise Ross and Barrow Rivers conjoined.	Hand Web.	Thomas Murphy,	John H. Glasson,	Dungortown,	Whiteshore,
2	Barrow River,	Net,	Arthur Kavanagh,	Arthur Kavanagh,	Dunmoe,	St. Mullins,
3	Barrow, otherwise Ross River, otherwise Ross and Barrow Rivers conjoined.	Net,	Joseph Head,	W. M. Glasson,	Merrinage,	Whiteshore,
4	—	Net,	Walter Sweetman,	Walter Sweetman,	Anagha,	Slieveback,
5	—	Net,	Michael and D. Culy,	—	Carricknagoy,	Kilmalvin,
6	—	Net,	James Duddy,	—	Glen Island,	Kilmalvin,
7	—	Net,	Samuel Bennett,	—	Dun,	Dun,
8	—	Net,	Blacked Cullen,	—	Slancking, Upper,	Slancking,
9	—	Net,	John Shadick,	—	Glentrahan, Lower,	Slancking,
10	—	Net,	—	—	—	—
11	—	Net,	—	—	—	—
12	—	Net,	—	—	—	—
13	—	Net,	—	—	—	—
14	—	Net,	—	—	—	—
15	Skin River, and Barrow Rivers conjoined.	Net,	Hugh Tassay,	Dun,	Glentrahan,	Dun,
16	—	Net,	John Walsh,	Glentrahan,	Dun,	Dun,
17	—	Net,	John Lynch,	—	—	—
18	—	Net,	—	—	—	—
19	Barrow, otherwise Ross River, otherwise Ross and Barrow Rivers conjoined.	Hand Web.	Michael Doherty,	Maghera Waterfield,	Cratke,	Cratke,
20	—	Net,	John Coghlan,	J. J. D. Captain,	Dromana,	Dromana,
21	—	Net,	W. P. F. Tighe,	W. P. F. Tighe,	Invertraig,	Invertraig,
22	—	Net,	Patrick Byrne,	E. W. Haas,	Omilia,	Omilia,
23	Barrow,	Net,	—	—	—	—
24	Barrow, otherwise Ross River, otherwise Ross and Barrow Rivers conjoined.	Net,	W. P. F. Tighe,	W. P. F. Tighe,	Kilbally,	The Rover,
25	—	Net,	John Hayes,	John Hayes,	Corrickeny,	Corrickeny,
26	—	Net,	John Fennessy,	John Fennessy,	Corrickeny,	Corrickeny,
27	Skin River,	Net,	John Hayes,	Mr. and Mrs. Hayes,	Bawnford,	Dysertown,
28	Skin River,	Net,	Paul Anderson,	N. A. Power,	Gortaneen,	Rathdrum,
29	—	Net,	Ode, and P. Macnamara,	N. A. Power,	Dromore,	Dromore,
30	—	Net,	Michael McAllister,	N. A. Power,	Upper, Dromore,	Dromore,
31	—	Net,	—	—	Dromore,	Dromore,
32	—	Net,	—	—	Dromore,	Dromore,
33	—	Net,	—	—	Dromore,	Dromore,
34	—	Net,	—	—	Dromore,	Dromore,
35	—	Net,	—	—	Dromore,	Dromore,
36	—	Net,	—	—	Dromore,	Dromore,
37	—	Net,	—	—	Dromore,	Dromore,
38	—	Net,	—	—	Dromore,	Dromore,
39	Skin River, and Barrow Rivers conjoined, otherwise Waterford Harbour.	Stake-Net, Stake-Net with Weir,	Thomas Cough, James Kavanagh, A. Ryan, or Hayes,	Col. Chas. Kearney, Fred Strange,	Kennedy's Bay,	Kilcoole,
40	—	Net,	—	—	Dun,	Dun,
41	—	Net,	—	—	Dun,	Dun,
42	Skin,	Hand Web.	N. A. Power,	J. Devane,	Brayville,	Dun,
43	—	Net,	—	—	Dun,	Dun,
44	—	Net,	—	—	Dun,	Dun,
45	—	Net,	—	—	Dun,	Dun,
46	—	Net,	—	—	Dun,	Dun,
47	—	Net,	—	—	Dun,	Dun,
48	—	Net,	—	—	Dun,	Dun,
49	—	Net,	—	—	Dun,	Dun,
50	—	Net,	—	—	Dun,	Dun,
51	—	Net,	—	—	Dun,	Dun,
52	—	Net,	—	—	Dun,	Dun,
53	—	Net,	—	—	Dun,	Dun,
54	—	Net,	—	—	Dun,	Dun,
55	—	Net,	—	—	Dun,	Dun,
56	—	Net,	—	—	Dun,	Dun,
57	—	Net,	—	—	Dun,	Dun,
58	—	Net,	—	—	Dun,	Dun,
59	—	Net,	—	—	Dun,	Dun,
60	—	Net,	—	—	Dun,	Dun,
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74	—	Net,	—	—	Dun,	Dun,
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83	—	Net,	—	—	Dun,	Dun,
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88	—	Net,	—	—	Dun,	Dun,
89	—	Net,	—	—	Dun,	Dun,
90	—	Net,	—	—	Dun,	Dun,
91	—	Net,	—	—	Dun,	Dun,
92	—	Net,	—	—	Dun,	Dun,
93	—	Net,	—	—	Dun,	Dun,
94	—	Net,	—	—	Dun,	Dun,
95	—	Net,	—	—	Dun,	Dun,
96	—	Net,	—	—	Dun,	Dun,
97	—	Net,	—	—	Dun,	Dun,
98	—	Net,	—	—	Dun,	Dun,
99	—	Net,	—	—	Dun,	Dun,
100	—	Net,	—	—	Dun,	Dun,
101	—	Net,	—	—	Dun,	Dun,
102	—	Net,	—	—	Dun,	Dun,
103	—	Net,	—	—	Dun,	Dun,
104	—	Net,	—	—	Dun,	Dun,
105	—	Net,	—	—	Dun,	Dun,
106	—	Net,	—	—	Dun,	Dun,
107	—	Net,	—	—	Dun,	Dun,
108	—	Net,	—	—	Dun,	Dun,
109	—	Net,	—	—	Dun,	Dun,
110	—	Net,	—	—	Dun,	Dun,
111	—	Net,	—	—	Dun,	Dun,
112	—	Net,	—	—	Dun,	Dun,
113	—	Net,	—	—	Dun,	Dun,
114	—	Net,	—	—	Dun,	Dun,
115	—	Net,	—	—	Dun,	Dun,
116	—	Net,	—	—	Dun,	Dun,
117	—	Net,	—	—	Dun,	Dun,
118	—	Net,	—	—	Dun,	Dun,
119	—	Net,	—	—	Dun,	Dun,
120	—	Net,	—	—	Dun,	Dun,
121	—	Net,	—	—	Dun,	Dun,
122	—	Net,	—	—	Dun,	Dun,
123	—	Net,	—	—	Dun,	Dun,
124	—	Net,	—	—	Dun,	Dun,
125	—	Net,	—	—	Dun,	Dun,
126	—	Net,	—	—	Dun,	Dun,
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128	—	Net,	—	—	Dun,	Dun,
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164	—	Net,	—	—	Dun,	Dun,
165	—	Net,	—	—	Dun,	Dun,
166	—	Net,	—	—	Dun,	Dun,
167	—	Net,	—	—	Dun,	Dun,
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183	—	Net,	—	—	Dun,	Dun,
184	—	Net,	—	—	Dun,	Dun,
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186	—	Net,	—	—	Dun,	Dun,
187	—	Net,	—	—	Dun,	Dun,
188	—	Net,	—	—	Dun,	Dun,
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206	—	Net,	—	—	Dun,	Dun,
207	—	Net,	—	—	Dun,	Dun,
208	—	Net,	—	—	Dun,	Dun,
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210	—	Net,	—	—	Dun,	Dun,
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212	—	Net,	—	—	Dun,	Dun,
213	—	Net,	—	—	Dun,	Dun,
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215	—	Net,	—	—	Dun,	Dun,
216	—	Net,	—	—	Dun,	Dun,
217	—	Net,	—	—	Dun,	Dun,
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220	—	Net,	—	—	Dun,	Dun,
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233	—	Net,	—	—	Dun,	Dun,
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235	—	Net,	—	—	Dun,	Dun,
236	—	Net,	—	—	Dun,	Dun,
237	—	Net,	—	—	Dun,	Dun,
238	—	Net,	—	—	Dun,	Dun,
239	—	Net,	—	—	Dun,	Dun,
240	—	Net,	—	—	Dun,	Dun,
241	—	Net,	—	—	Dun,	Dun,
242						

INSPECTORS OF IRISH FISHERIES.

63

No. 12.

Legality or Illegality of Fixed Nets erected or used for catching Salmon in Ireland.

APPENDIX.
No. 12.

No.	Party	County	Judgment of Inspectors.	Date of Judgment.	Whether Judgment of Commissioners Appeal agreed.	Result of Appeal to Court of Queen's Bench.
1	St. Molloys,	Wexford.	To be closed, as being injurious to navigation, and erected without the title required by the 5th and 6th Vic., c. 165.	17 Oct. 1863.	Appeal.	Appeal withdrawn.
2	St. Molloys,	Cork.	To be closed, not having been legally erected in 1862.	Ditto.	No appeal.	—
3	St. Molloys,	Wexford.	To be closed, as being injurious to navigation, and erected without the title required by the 5th and 6th Vic., c. 165.	Ditto.	Appeal.	Judgment affirmed.
4	Ils.	Kilkenny.	Ditto.	19 Oct. 1863.	Ditto.	Ditto.
5	Ils.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	No appeal.	—
6	Ils.	Waterford.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	—
7	Ils.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	—
8	Ils.	Waterford.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	—
9	Ils.	Kilkenny.	To be closed, and having been legally erected in 1862.	Ditto.	Ditto.	—
10	Ils.	Waterford.	To be closed, as being injurious to navigation, and erected without the title required by the 5th and 6th Vic., c. 165.	Ditto.	Ditto.	—
11	Ditto.	Ditto.	To be closed, not having been legally erected in 1862.	Ditto.	Appeal.	Judgment affirmed.
12	Ditto.	Waterford.	To be closed, as being injurious to navigation, and erected without the title required by the 5th and 6th Vic., c. 165.	20 Oct. 1863.	Ditto.	—
13	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	—
14	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	—
15	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	—
16	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	23 Oct. 1863.	Appeal.	Judgment affirmed.
17	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	24 Oct. 1863.	Ditto.	Ditto.
18	Grennan, Banker.	Kilkenny.	To be closed, as being injurious to navigation.	20 Oct. 1863.	Ditto.	Ditto.
19	Grennan, Banker.	Wexford.	Ditto, and erected without the title required by the 5th and 6th Vic., c. 165.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
20	Ils.	Kilkenny.	Ditto.	Ditto.	No appeal.	—
21	Ils.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	—
22	Ils.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	—
23	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	27 Oct. 1863.	Ditto.	—
24	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	28 Oct. 1863.	Ditto.	—
25	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	19 Dec. 1863.	Ditto.	—
26	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	19 Dec. 1863.	Appeal.	Appeal withdrawn.
27	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	13 Dec. 1863.	Ditto.	Ditto.
28	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	—
29	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	No appeal.	—
30	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	—
31	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Appeal.	Judgment affirmed.
32	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	—
33	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	13 Dec. 1863.	Ditto.	—
34	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	—
35	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	—
36	Shelburne,	Wexford.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Appeal.	Appeal withdrawn.
37	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	No appeal.	—
38	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Appeal.	—
39	Ditto.	Ditto.	To be closed, as being injurious to navigation.	16 Dec. 1863.	Appeal.	Judgment affirmed.
40	Ditto.	Ditto.	To be closed, as being injurious to navigation,	4 April. 1864.	No appeal.	—
41	Ditto.	Ditto.	and being legally erected—extending beyond low-water mark.	22 Dec. 1863.	Appeal.	Judgment affirmed.
42	Ils.	Kilkenny.	To be closed, as being injurious to navigation, and erected without the title required by the 5th and 6th Vic., c. 165.	Ditto.	No appeal.	—
43	Moyarta,	Cork.	To be closed, as erected without the title required by the 5th and 6th Vic., c. 165.	1 Jan. 1864.	Ditto.	—
44	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	—
45	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	—
46	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	—
47	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	—
48	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	2 Jan. 1864.	Ditto.	—
49	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Appeal.	Judgment affirmed.
50	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	No appeal.	—
51	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	—
52	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	—
53	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	—
54	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Appeal.	Ditto.
55	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	—
56	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	4 Jan. 1864.	No appeal.	—
57	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	—
58	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	—
59	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Appeal.	Judgment reversed.
60	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	No appeal.	—
61	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	—
62	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	—
63	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	—
64	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	7 Jan. 1864.	Appeal.	Judgment reversed.
65	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	—
66	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	—
67	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	8 Jan. 1864.	No appeal.	—
68	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	—
69	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	7 Jan. 1864.	Ditto.	—

APPENDIX TO THE REPORT OF THE

APPENDIX,
No. 12.

RESULT of INQUIRIES held by the SPECIAL COMMISSIONERS of IRISH FISHERMEN into the

No.	Where Fish was taken,	Description of Fish Net	Name of Person maintaining and using Fish Net.	Name of Owner of Fish Net, or of Land to which Net attached.	Name of Trawl or which Net attached.	Port.
79	River Barrow, otherwise Name and Barrow anguished.	Hand Net.	Richard Hennessy,	M. W. Knox,	Kilmarnock,	Edinburgh,
81	River Suir,	Ditto,	G. Gillett,	G. Gillett,	Kilmarnock,	Edinburgh,
72	Rivers Suir, Nore, and Barrow anguished, otherwise Waterford Harbour.	Stake Net.	James Ryan,	Lord Ely,	Ballymena,	Dundalk,
73	Stake Bay,	Fly-Net,	W. Ross,	Ditto,	Dingle,	Rock,
74	Suir, Nore, and Barrow anguished.	Hand Net.	J. Blundell alias,	Lord Templemore,	Wexford,	St. James and Duncormick,
75	Ditto,	Ditto,	Anthony Wallis,	Ditto,	Ballyholme,	Duncormick,
76	Ditto,	Stake-Net,	Arthur N. O'Neill,	Lord Carver,	Waterford, Lower,	Ossory,
77	Ditto,	Ditto,	Mary O'Neill,	Ditto,	Kilkenny,	Kilkenny,
78	Suir, Kilkenny Channel,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Mary O'Neill,	Kilkenny,	Tullamore,
79	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Dingle,	Dingle,
80	Suir, Nore, and Barrow anguished.	Hand Net.	John Harker & others	Lord Templemore,	Salisbury,	St. James and Duncormick,
81	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ballyholme,	Ballyholme,
82	Shannon,	Stake-Net,	Stephen Cunningham,	Ditto,	Adrigole,	Kildare,
83	Ditto,	Fly-Net,	E. W. G. Roche,	D. W. G. Roche,	Pembroke,	Kildare,
84	Ditto,	Stake-Net,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Bantry, Lower,	Dingle,
85	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Dingle,
86	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Dingle,
87	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Dingle,
88	Ditto,	Ditto,	Michael Collyer,	Colonel Hickeson,	Kinsale,	Kinsale,
89	Ditto,	Ditto,	S. N. McCaffrey & John	Ditton,	Ditton,	Ditton,
90	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditton,	Ditton,	Ditton,	Ditton,
91	Ditto,	Ditto,	Eliza Redmond,	Ditton,	Kinsale,	Ditton,
92	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditton,	Ditton,	Ditton,	Ditton,
93	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditton,	Ditton,	Ditton,	Ditton,
94	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditton,	Ditton,	Ditton,	Ditton,
95	Ditto,	Ditto,	S. Roche,	Rev. T. Butler,	Providence,	Kilmer,
96	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditton,	Ditton,	Ditton,	Ditton,
97	Ditto,	Ditto,	Henry S. O'Brien,	Henry S. O'Brien,	Ferriter,	Kildare,
98	Ditto,	Ditto,	S. McAnally,	T. H. Hayes,	Merveston,	Kilfane,
99	Ditto,	Ditto,	T. Kingfish & others,	E. T. Murray,	Ballymena,	Ballymena,
100	Ditto,	Ditto,	M. Shapley and others,	Lord Guilliman,	Carrickfergus,	Ardoyne,
101	Ditto,	Ditto,	S. McCaffrey,	Colonel Hickeson,	Kinsale,	Kinsale,
102	Ditto,	Ditto,	J. Everett,	Lord Hervey,	Lislay,	Robertown,
103	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditton,	Ditton,	Ditton,	Ditton,
104	Ditto,	Ditto,	S. McAnally,	Lord Clare,	Feyern Island,	Robertown,
105	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditton,	Ditton,	Ditton,	Ditton,
106	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditton,	Ditton,	Mount Tremont,	Loughlin,
107	Ditto,	Ditto,	P. St. John,	Ditton,	Ditton,	Ditton,
108	Ditto,	Ditto,	M. McNamee,	E. Roche,	Ballymena (Church),	Ballymena,
109	Ditto,	Ditto,	John Griffin,	Thomas Hayes,	Loughlin,	Loughlin,
110	Ditto,	Ditto,	M. McNamee,	Rev. C. Clare,	Carryduff,	Ditton,
111	Ditto,	Ditto,	S. Roche,	G. Macnamara,	Ditton,	Ditton,
112	Ditto,	Ditto,	Margot Pallen and others,	Knight of Glan,	Kilcock,	Kilcock,
113	Ditto,	Ditto,	Jess,	Ditton,	Collooney,	Collooney,
114	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditton,	Ditton,	Farnsall,	Ditton,
115	Ditto,	Fly-Net,	J. Evans,	Shankill Sandhole,	Glenmalur (Barber),	Ditton,
116	Ditto,	Ditto,	W. H. Barrington,	W. B. Barrington,	Ballymaloe,	Loughlin,
117	Ditto,	Ditto,	J. Evans,	Rev. S. Fitzgerald,	Ballymaloe,	Kilgeorge,
118	Ditto,	Stake-Net,	P. J. Mayne,	P. J. Mayne,	East Astur,	Akawilla,
119	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditton,	Ditton,	West Astur,	Ditton,
120	Ditto,	Ditto,	J. Fox,	W. C. Hickley,	Glossman,	Ditton,
121	Ditto,	Ditto,	G. Standish,	G. Standish,	Garry Island,	Ditton,
122	Ditto,	Ditto,	J. Fox,	E. Leslie,	Elphin, Lower,	Elphin,
123	Ditto,	Ditto,	Alfred Wren,	Lord Luttrell,	Constance and Sand Hill,	Elphin,
124	Ditto,	Fly-Net,	Ditton,	Ditton,	Carlingford,	Ditton,
125	Ditto,	Stake-Net,	Ditton,	Louis Wren,	Clydation,	Elphin,
126	Ditto,	Ditto,	W. Standish,	G. Standish,	Carlingford,	Elphin,
127	Ditto,	Ditto,	Alfred Wren,	Louis Wren,	Corrygall,	Elphin,
227	Sea off Coast of County Cork,	Dog-Net,	C. Dineen,	Samuel Hodder,	Hopetown,	Tralee,
228	Ditto,	Fly-Net,	W. Athlone,	Lord Penzance,	Ballina,	Claygate,
229	Ditto,	Fly-Net,	N. T. Foley,	Murlock Green,	Summerfield,	Youghal,
230	Ditto,	Stake-Net,	J. Sommerville,	D. L. Lewis,	Ditton,	Ditton,
231	Ditto,	Fly-Net,	N. T. Foley,	D. L. Lewis,	Claygate,	Ditton,

INSPECTORS OF IRISH FISHERIES.

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Legality or Illegality of Fixed Nets erected or used for catching Salmon in Ireland—continued.

APPENDIX,
No. 12.

No.	Parish	County	Judgment of Commissioner.	Date of Judgment.	Whether Judgment of Commissioners Appended again.	Result of Appeal in Court of Queen's Bench.
70	Shelburne,	Wexford,	To be abated, as injurious to navigation, and as erected without the title required by S & G Vic., c. 106.	10 Mar. 1864.	Appeal.	Sent back for further inquiry as to jurisdictional state. See Note 373.
71	Iba,	Kilkenny,	Ditto,	14 Mar. 1864.	No appeal.	—
72	Shelburne,	Wexford,	To be abated, as erected without the title required by S & G Vic., c. 106.	18 Mar. 1864.	Appeal.	Withdrawn.
73	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	No appeal.	—
74	Ditto,	Ditto,	Legally erected.	16 Mar. 1864.	—	—
75	Ditto,	Ditto,	To be abated, as injurious to navigation.	Ditto,	Appeal.	Withdrawn.
76	Bandon,	Waterford,	To be abated, as erected without the title required by S & G Vic., c. 106.	17 Mar. 1864.	Ditto.	Send back for reconsideration.—See Nos 291 to 294 inclusive.
77	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.	—
78	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	18 Mar. 1864.	Ditto.	—
79	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.	—
80	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.	—
81	Ditto,	Ditto,	To be abated, Last Temporal Commission;	Ditto,	Ditto.	—
82	Carrick-on-Suir,	Clare,	Legally erected.	26 Mar. 1864.	Ditto.	—
83	Ditto,	Ditto,	To be abated; not erected in 1862.	26 Mar. 1864.	No appeal.	—
84	Ditto,	Ditto,	To be abated, as erected without the title required by S & G Vic., c. 106; and extending beyond a low-water mark. The latter question to be tried by Commissioners when appeal on title decided.	26 Mar. 1864.	Appeal.	Judgment reversed.
85	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.	Send back.—See No. 295.
86	Ditto,	Ditto,	To be abated, as erected without the title required by S & G Vic., c. 106, and as being injurious to navigation.	Ditto,	Ditto.	Judgment affirmed.
87	Ditto,	Ditto,	To be abated; not erected in 1862.	20 Mar. 1864.	Ditto.	Ditto.
88	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	No appeal.	—
89	Ditto,	Ditto,	To be abated, as injurious to navigation, and as erected without the title required by S & G Vic., c. 106.	21 Mar. 1864.	Appeal.	Judgment affirmed.
90	Ditto,	Ditto,	To be abated, as erected without the title required by S & G Vic., c. 106.	Ditto,	Ditto.	Judgment reversed.
91	Ditto,	Ditto,	To be abated; not erected in 1862.	Ditto,	Ditto.	Judgment affirmed.
92	Ditto,	Ditto,	To be abated, as injurious to navigation, and as erected without the title required by S & G Vic., c. 106.	Ditto,	Ditto.	Ditto.
93	Ditto,	Ditto,	To be abated by consent of Mr. Butler.	2 Aug. 1864.	No appeal.	—
94	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	2 Aug. 1864.	Ditto.	—
95	Ballycarthy, Co.	Ditto,	To be abated, as being injurious to navigation, and to the public right of fishing.	2 Aug. 1864.	Appeal.	New trial granted upon point of law, see No. 296.
96	Clogherhead,	Ditto,	To be abated, as erected without the title required by S & G Vic., c. 106.	Ditto,	No appeal.	—
97	Kerry,	Limerick,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.	—
98	Lower Cor-	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.	—
99	Glasheen,	Clare,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.	—
100	Spanich,	Limerick,	To be abated, as injurious to navigation.	2 Apr. 1864.	Ditto.	—
101	Ditto,	Ditto,	Substantiated, as erected without the title required by S & G Vic., c. 106, and as being injurious to public rights of fishing.	2 Apr. 1864.	Appeal.	Judgment reversed.
102	Ditto,	Ditto,	To be abated, as erected without the title required by S & G Vic., c. 106.	Ditto,	Ditto.	Ditto.
103	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.	Ditto.
104	Ditto,	Ditto,	To be abated, as having been erected in 1862.	Ditto,	Ditto.	—
105	Ditto,	Ditto,	Legally erected.	Ditto,	Ditto.	—
106	Ditto,	Ditto,	To be abated; as erected without the title required by S & G Vic., c. 106.	Ditto,	No appeal.	—
107	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	7 April 1864.	Ditto.	—
108	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Appeal.	Judgment reversed.
109	Ditto,	Ditto,	To be abated, as having been erected in 1862.	Ditto,	No appeal.	—
110	Ditto,	Ditto,	Legally erected.	Ditto,	Appeal.	Judgment affirmed.
111	Ditto,	Ditto,	To be abated; as erected without the title required by S & G Vic., c. 106.	Ditto,	Ditto.	Send back.—See No. 295.
112	Ditto,	Ditto,	To be abated; impairs navigation.	Ditto,	No appeal.	—
113	Ditto,	Ditto,	To be abated; as erected without the title required by S & G Vic., c. 106.	Ditto,	Ditto.	—
114	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	8 April 1864.	Appeal.	Appeal withdrawn.
115	Ditto,	Ditto,	Legally erected.	Ditto,	No appeal.	—
116	Ditto,	Ditto,	To be abated, as erected without the title required by S & G Vic., c. 106, and as erected in 1862.	Ditto,	Ditto.	—
117	Traighleam,	Kerry,	To be abated; not legally erected in 1862, and as being injurious to the public right of fishing.	8 April 1864.	Appeal.	Judgment affirmed.
118	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.	—
119	Ditto,	Ditto,	To be abated; as erected without the title required by S & G Vic., c. 106.	Ditto,	Ditto.	Judgment reversed.
120	Ditto,	Ditto,	To be abated; not erected in 1862.	Ditto,	No appeal.	—
121	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.	—
122	Ditto,	Ditto,	To be abated; as erected without the title required by S & G Vic., c. 106.	Ditto,	Ditto.	—
123	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	22 April 1864.	Appeal.	—
124	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto, and not erected in 1862.	Ditto,	Ditto.	Judgment affirmed.
125	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.	—
126	Ditto,	Ditto,	To be abated; as injurious to public rights of fishing.	Ditto,	Ditto.	—
127	Kinsale,	Cork,	To be abated, as being within three miles of Carrigadrohid River mouth.	4 Aug. 1864.	Ditto.	—
128	Drumkilly,	Ditto,	To be abated; as erected without the title required by S & G Vic., c. 106.	4 Aug. 1864.	No appeal.	—
129	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.	—
130	Ditto,	Ditto,	To be abated; as injurious to navigation.	Ditto,	Ditto.	—

APPENDIX TO THE REPORT OF THE

Boats of Inquests held by the SPECIAL COMMISSIONERS OF IRISH FISHERMEN into the

No.	Where First Related.	Description of First Not.	Name of Person mentioning and using First Not.	Name of Owner of First Not. or Person in which Not. attached.	Name of Towboat to which Not. attached.	Date.
122	Sea off Coast of co. Cork.	Dog-Not.	John Walsh,	Roger Davis,	Knockadeon,	1891,
123	Ditto,	Ditto,	D. Sullivan,	H. Langfield,	Ballykeating,	
124	Ballykeating Bay, co. Cork.	Ditto,	J. Linton,	J. Linton,	Ditto,	Kilmaloe,
125	River Blackwater,	Stake-Not.	H. Power,	Trustee of Mrs. O'Brien,	Folpark,	Chakane,
126	Ditto,	Ditto,	P. Kennedy and others,	Lord St. Vincent de Dever,	Ecknock,	
127	Ditto,	Ditto,	H. T. Donnelly,	Ditto,	Ardfinn,	Ditto,
128	Ditto,	Ditto,	J. Keay,	Ditto,	Ditro,	Ditto,
129	Ditto,	Ditto,	M. D. Keay,	Ditto,	Ditro,	Ditto,
130	Ditto,	Ditto,	G. Carter,	Ditto,	Coolagh,	Ditto,
131	Ditto,	Ditto,	G. Dalton,	Ditto,	Dromore,	Afford,
145	Ditto,	Stake-Not.	H. G. Adams,	Rev. G. W. M. Smythe,	Shane,	Tomplough,
146	Ditto,	Ditto,	Rev. G. W. M. Smythe,	Ditto,	Ballykeating,	Ditto,
147	Ditto,	Ditto,	H. McWeney,	Samuel Allen,	Templeland,	Kinsale,
148	Ditto,	Ditto,	S. Alice & S. E. Foley	—	D'Logue,	
149	Ditto,	Ditto,	P. Slaney & J. Murphy,	—	Newport, East,	Templeland,
150	Ditto,	Ditto,	P. Doyle,	Lord Headington,	Ballymack,	Chadmore,
151	Ditto,	Ditto,	M. Keay,	Ditto,	Ditro,	Kilmaloe,
152	Ditto,	Ditto,	P. McFadell,	J. Kirby,	Newport, East,	Kinsale,
153	Ditto,	Ditto,	M. Whitehead & W. Murphy,	—	Stranerry,	Ditto,
154	Ditto,	Ditto,	M. Whitehead & W. Murphy,	M. Whitehead & W. Murphy,	Carrigah.,	Aghab.
155	Ditto,	Ditto,	E. Cullen,	Lord St. Vincent de Dever,	Thomast.,	Aghab.
156	Ditto,	Ditto,	H. McSweeney,	—	Steel,	Templeland,
157	Ditto,	Ditto,	John Nel and W. Hennigan,	Rev. G. Grubham,	Boat,	Kinsale,
158	Ditto,	Ditto,	H. Downey and Mabel McCarthy,	G. Maguire,	Glassary, or Coonaw.,	Aghab.
159	Ditto,	Ditto,	J. Fitzgerald,	G. O'Mahony,	Ballykeating, East,	Kinsale,
160	Ditto,	Ditto,	H. Neal,	J. Maguire,	Doune,	Aghab.
161	Ditto,	Ditto,	William Coffey, Maurice Hickey, C. Under,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,
162	Ditto,	Ditto,	J. Egan,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,
163	Ditto,	Ditto,	Rev. R. Maguire,	Sir R. Maguire,	Kilshay, East,	Ditto,
164	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Tara Dergue,	Ditto,
165	Ditto,	Ditto,	M. Whelan,	C. Urhan,	Martinst.,	Ditto,
166	Ditto,	Ditto,	J. McGrath,	D. Maga.,	Clough,	Ditto,
167	Ditto,	Ditto,	P. Walsh,	G. Smith,	O'Kerry,	Ditto,
168	Ditto,	Ditto,	J. O'Neill,	Duke of Devonshire,	Rossmore,	Kilmacney,
169	Ditto,	Ditto,	E. P. Maxwell,	R. F. Maxwell,	Briggs, Lanes.,	Lanes.,
170	Ditto,	Ditto,	E. Evans,	R. O'Brien,	Killanphy.,	Kilmacney,
171	Ditto,	Ditto,	T. Shanahan,	Duke of Devonshire,	Sallynaha.,	Lanes.,
172	Ditto,	Ditto,	J. Barry,	Duke of Devonshire,	Kilmacney.,	Ditto.,
173	Ditto,	Ditto,	R. P. Maxwell,	R. P. Maxwell,	Ballykeating.,	Ditto.,
174	Ditto,	Ditto,	J. Maguire,	Duke of Devonshire,	Ballykeating, North,	Kilmacney.,
175	Ditto,	Ditto,	F. Leahy,	Ditto,	Ballykeating.,	Ditto.,
176	Adams Bay,	Dog-Not.	T. Garry,	E. O'Dell,	Duffane.,	Ardrone.,
177	Ditto,	Ditto,	—	Ditto,	Drum,	Ditto.,
178	Castlemore Harbour,	Stake-Not.	H. W. Dudd & others,	The M'Ginley,	Killeshaugh.,	Duffane.,
179	Ditto,	Ditto,	F. Ashe,	Rev. Lord Venby,	Lusk,	Ditto.,
180	Ditto,	Ditto,	M. W. Dudd & others,	E. McKeown,	Douglas.,	Killeshaugh.,
181	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Elmwood.,	Ditro.,
182	Ditto,	Ditto,	S. De Maloyes,	Supt. Land Venby,	Grennan, Lanes.,	Ditro.,
183	Ditto,	Ditto,	Sir R. Blaikethwaite,	Sir R. Blaikethwaite,	Drum,	Ditro.,
184	Ditto,	Dog-Not.	W. Sleath,	E. Keaveny,	Dungagan.,	Prize.,
185	Kinsale River,	Ditto,	M. O'Sullivan,	E. E. Hartopp,	Rath,	Kilmaloe,
186	Sea off Coast of co. Louth,	Ditto,	T. A. Newcomen,	South Barry,	Glaslough.,	Glaslough.,
187	Ditto,	Ditto,	Arthur and James New- comen,	Arthur Newcomen,	Gallytown.,	Ditto.,
188	Ditto,	Ditto,	T. Kilkenny,	A. Godley,	Glegan.,	Ditto.,
189	Ditto,	Ditto,	Jane R. Newcomen,	Arthur Newcomen,	Gallytown.,	Ditto.,
190	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Jane R. Newcomen,	Doune.,	Ditto.,
191	Ditto,	Ditto,	R. Jones,	Sir A. Bellingshaw,	Portway.,	Doune.,
192	Ditto,	Ditto,	John Jones,	Ditto,	Ballykeating.,	Doune.,
193	Ditto,	Ditto,	E. Kilkenny,	A. Godley,	Glegan.,	Doune.,
194	Ditto,	Ditto,	F. M'Keown,	Sir A. Bellingshaw,	Glassloughing.,	Glasslough.,
195	Sea off Coast of co. Antrim,	Boat-Not.	Charles Black,	Lord Askeaton,	Petrich.,	Dublin.,
196	Ditto,	Boat-Not.	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditro.,	Ditto.,
197	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditro.,	Ditto.,
198	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditro.,	Ditto.,
199	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditro.,	Ditto.,
200	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditro.,	Ditto.,
201	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditro.,	Ditto.,
202	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditro.,	Ditto.,
203	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditro.,	Ditto.,
204	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditro.,	Ditto.,
205	Ditto,	Ditto,	A. McKeown,	Lord Askeaton,	Glen.,	Layd.,
206	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Caragh.,	Ardrone.,
207	Ditto,	Ditto,	J. McFadell,	H. H. McFadell,	Tempsaun, Glen-	Kilmacney.,
208	Ditto,	Ditto,	A. McKeown,	Charles Black,	Boyle.,	Layd.,

INSPECTORS OF IRISH FISHERIES.

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Legality or Illegality of Fixed Nets erected or used for catching Salmon in Ireland—continued.

Appendix,
No. 12.

No.	Pla. mp.	Count.	Judgment of Commissioner,	Date of Judgment.	Whether Judgment of Commissioner Appeal'd against.	Result of Appeal in Court of Queen's Bench.
123	Irish Fishery,	Cork,	To be shotted, being within three miles of mouth of Wansburgh River.	8 Aug. 1864.	No appeal.	—
124	Distr.,	Distr.,	Proprietary.	—	—	—
125	Distr.-with- in-Distr.,	Waterford,	Legally erected.	26 June 1865.	No appeal.	—
126	Distr.,	Distr.,	To be shotted, as injurious to navigation.	12 Aug. 1864.	Distr.	—
127	Distr.,	Distr.,	Distr., by consent.	Distr.,	Distr.	—
128	Distr.,	Distr.,	Distr., illegal.	Distr.,	Distr.	—
129	Distr.,	Distr.,	Distr., illegal.	Distr.,	Distr.	—
130	Distr.,	Distr.,	Distr., illegal.	Distr.,	Distr.	—
131	Distr.,	Distr.,	Distr., illegal.	Distr.,	Distr.	—
141	Distr.,	Distr.,	Distr., illegal.	Distr.,	Distr.	—
142	Distr.-with- in-Distr.,	Distr.,	Distr., illegal.	Distr.,	Distr.	—
143	Cadence & Cochrane,	Distr.,	Distr., illegal.	12 Aug. 1864.	Distr.	—
144	Distr.,	Distr.,	To be shotted, as injurious to navigation.	15 Aug. 1864.	Distr.	—
145	Distr.,	Distr.,	Distr.,	15 Aug. 1864.	Distr.	—
146	Distr.-with- in-Distr.,	Distr.,	To be shotted, as erected without the title re- quired by S & G Vic., c. 165.	Distr.,	Distr.	—
147	Cochrane & Cochrane,	Distr.,	To be shotted, as injurious to navigation.	Distr.,	Distr.	—
148	Distr.-with- in-Distr.,	Distr.,	To be shotted by consent of Lord Huntingdon.	Distr.,	Distr.	—
149	Distr.,	Distr.,	Distr.,	Distr.,	Distr.	—
150	Distr.,	Distr.,	To be shotted, as injurious to navigation.	Distr.,	Distr.	—
151	Distr.,	Distr.,	Distr.,	Distr.,	Distr.	—
152	Distr.-with- in-Distr.,	Distr.,	To be shotted, as erected without the title re- quired by S & G Vic., c. 165.	17 Aug. 1864.	Distr.,	—
153	Distr.,	Distr.,	To be shotted, as erected without the title re- quired by S & G Vic., c. 165.	Distr.,	Appeal.	Sent back—See 273.
154	Distr.,	Distr.,	To be shotted as for as it extends beyond low- water-mark; legally erected as regards the rock.	Distr.,	Distr.	Judgment affirmed.— See 225.
155	Distr.-with- in-Distr.,	Distr.,	To be shotted, as erected without the title re- quired by S & G Vic., c. 165.	Distr.,	No appeal.	—
156	Distr.,	Distr.,	Distr.,	Distr.,	Distr.	—
157	Cadence & Cochrane,	Distr.,	Distr.,	Distr.,	Distr.	—
158	Distr.-with- in-Distr.,	Distr.,	Distr.,	Distr.,	Distr.	—
159	Distr.,	Distr.,	Distr.,	Distr.,	Distr.	—
160	Cochrane & Cochrane,	Distr.,	To be shotted and erected in 1862.	Distr.,	No appeal.	Sent back—See 274.
161	Distr.,	Distr.,	To be shotted, as injurious to navigation.	Distr.,	Distr.	—
162	Distr.,	Distr.,	Distr.,	Distr.,	Distr.	—
163	Distr.,	Distr.,	Distr.,	Distr.,	Distr.	—
164	Distr.,	Distr.,	Distr.,	Distr.,	Distr.	—
165	Distr.,	Distr.,	Distr.,	Distr.,	Distr.	—
166	Distr.,	Distr.,	Distr.,	Distr.,	Distr.	—
167	Distr.,	Distr.,	Distr.,	Distr.,	Distr.	—
168	Distr.,	Distr.,	Distr.,	Distr.,	Distr.	—
169	Distr.,	Distr.,	Distr.,	Distr.,	Distr.	—
170	Distr.,	Distr.,	Distr.,	Distr.,	Distr.	—
171	Distr.,	Distr.,	Distr.,	Distr.,	Distr.	—
172	Distr.,	Distr.,	Distr.,	Distr.,	Distr.	—
173	Distr.,	Distr.,	Distr.,	Distr.,	Distr.	—
174	Distr.,	Distr.,	Distr.,	Distr.,	Distr.	—
175	Distr.,	Distr.,	Distr.,	Distr.,	Distr.	—
176	Distr.-with- in-Distr.,	Distr.,	To be shotted, as erected without the title re- quired by S & G Vic., c. 165.	Distr.,	Distr.	—
177	Distr.,	Distr.,	Distr.,	Distr.,	Distr.	—
178	Cochrane &	East.,	Distr.,	25 Aug. 1864.	Distr.	—
179	Distr.,	Distr.,	Distr.,	Distr.,	Distr.	—
180	Distr.,	Distr.,	Distr.,	1864.	Distr.	—
181	Distr.,	Distr.,	Distr.,	Distr.,	Distr.	—
182	Distr.,	Distr.,	Distr.,	Distr.,	Distr.	—
183	Distr.,	Distr.,	To be shotted, not erected in 1862.	25 Aug. 1864.	Appeal.	Appeal withdrawn.
184	Distr.,	Distr.,	To be shotted, within three miles of mouth of Rory River.	Distr.,	No appeal.	—
185	Distr.-with- in-Distr.,	Distr.,	Legally erected.	Distr.,	Distr.	—
186	Distr.,	Distr.,	To be shotted, as erected without the title re- quired by S & G Vic., c. 165.	25 Aug. 1864.	Distr.	—
187	Distr.,	Distr.,	Distr.,	Distr.,	Distr.	—
188	Distr.,	Distr.,	Distr.,	Distr.,	Distr.	—
189	Distr.,	Distr.,	Distr.,	Distr.,	Distr.	—
190	Distr.,	Distr.,	Legally erected.	Distr.,	Distr.	—
191	Distr.,	Distr.,	To be shotted, as erected without the title re- quired by S & G Vic., c. 165.	25 Aug. 1864.	Distr.,	—
192	Distr.,	Distr.,	Distr.,	Distr.,	Distr.	—
193	Distr.,	Distr.,	To be shotted, as injurious to navigation.	Distr.,	Distr.	—
194	Distr.,	Distr.,	Legally erected.	Distr.,	Distr.	—
195	Le. Distr.,	Ard.,	Distr.,	25 Aug. 1864.	Distr.	—
196	Distr.,	Distr.,	Distr.,	Distr.,	Distr.	—
197	Distr.,	Distr.,	Distr.,	Distr.,	Distr.	—
198	Distr.,	Distr.,	Distr.,	Distr.,	Distr.	—
199	Distr.,	Distr.,	Distr.,	Distr.,	Distr.	—
200	Distr.,	Distr.,	Distr.,	Distr.,	Distr.	—
201	Distr.,	Distr.,	To be shotted, as injurious to navigation.	Distr.,	Distr.	—
202	Carey.,	Distr.,	Legally erected.	26 Aug. 1864.	Distr.,	—
203	Distr.,	Distr.,	To be shotted, within three miles of mouth of Cahan- ton River.	Distr.,	Distr.	—
204	Le. Gisb.,	Distr.,	Distr.,	Distr.,	Distr.	—
205	Distr.,	Distr.,	Distr.,	Distr.,	Distr.	—
206	Distr.,	Distr.,	Distr., to Estuary of Gisb., River.	Distr.,	Appeal.	—
207	Distr.,	Distr.,	Distr., within 3 miles of mouth of Cahan- ton and Gisb., Rivers.	Distr.,	No appeal.	Judgment affirmed.
208	Distr.,	Distr.,	Distr.,	Distr.,	Distr.	—

APPENDIX TO THE REPORT OF THE

APPENDIX,
No. 18.

RESULT of INQUIRIES held by the SPECIAL COMMISSIONERS of IRISH FISHERIES into the

No.	Where Fish Traded.	Description of Fleet No.	Name of Person mentioning and using Fleet No.	Name of Owner or of Local in which Net situated.	Name of Townland in which Net situated.	Date.
229	Sea off coast of co. Antrim.	Fleet No.	Thomas Tait,	A. Boyd,	Ballycastle,	1868,
230	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,
231	Ditto,	Ditto,	J. McCallister,	Clooneys,	Ditto,	Ditto,
232	Ditto,	Ditto,	A. McQuillen,	Craigavon,	Ditto,	Ditto,
233	Ditto,	Ditto,	E. Woodhead,	Derry,	Ditto,	Ditto,
234	Ditto,	Ditto,	H. Doherty,	Gl. E. Valentine,	Carrickfergus Island,	Ditto,
235	Ditto,	Ditto,	H. Kelly,	Ditto,	Larne,	Saturday,
236	Ditto,	Ditto,	E. Stewart,	Sir H. McNaughton,	Pembroke,	Ditto,
237	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Sir H. McNaughton,	Tomplough,	Ditto,
238	Ditto,	Ditto,	J. McAlister,	J. H. Leslie,	Carrickfergus,	Ditto,
239	Ditto,	Ditto,	F. Mills,	J. G. Anderson,	Prieston - Fulgh,	Dundalk,
240	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Mazinian,	Dundalk,
241	Ditto,	Ditto,	W. Gleng,	Sir H. McNaughton,	Ardbane,	Dundalk,
242	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Col. J. O'Neil,	Ballynahinch,	Dundalk,
243	Sea off Coast of co. Louth.	Ditto,	A. Simms,	Sir H. McNaughton,	Sir Dallybegagh,	Dundalk,
244	Ditto,	Ditto,	J. McKeown,	Sir H. H. Bruce,	Prashall,	Dundalk,
245	Sea off coast of co. Donegal.	Ditto,	G. McElroy,	Rev. S. Montgomery,	Glasgowney,	Lower Moyle,
246	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	J. S. Nicholls,	Meay Glas,	Ditto,
247	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Anne Keen,	Ballymagroagh,	Ditto,
248	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	E. McClelland,	Ballyderry,	Ditto,
249	Ditto,	Ditto,	S. Stoff,	J. S. McAllister,	Tranmorey,	Collooney,
250	Ditto,	Ditto,	A. McAllister,	R. G. Stewart,	Bally Head,	Clewsherry,
	Sea off Coast of co. Louth.	Ditto,	E. Stewart,	Sir H. H. Bruce,	Ballymagarry,	Magilligan,
251	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Derry,	Dundalk,
252	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Dundalk,	Dundalk,
253	Long Taylor,	Stake-Net,	R. Allen,	Irish Society,	Douglas,	Dundalk,
254	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Granard,	Dundalk,
255	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Dundalk,	Dundalk,
256	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Dundalk,	Dundalk,
257	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Dundalk,	Dundalk,
258	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Dundalk,	Dundalk,
259	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Dundalk,	Dundalk,
260	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Dundalk,	Dundalk,
261	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Dundalk,	Dundalk,
262	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Dundalk,	Dundalk,
263	River Erne,	Stake-Net,	Albert Hart,	Thomas Cawley,	Dundalk,	Dundalk,
264	Sea off Coast of co. Sligo.	Stake-Net,	William Peake,	Ormea Jones,	Enniskeeran,	Enniskeeran,
265	Ditto,	Ditto,	William Little,	H. O'Grove,	Stranagh,	Enniskeeran,
266	Shannon River,	Stake-Net,	H. S. O'Brien,	Dundalk,	Garranwock,	Enniskeeran,
267	Sea off Coast of co. Mayo.	Ditto,	N. Flynn,	Colonel Keay,	Gartlough or Lough,	Lough,
268	Ditto,	Ditto,	William Little,	Rev. J. McNaughton,	Ballylough,	Kilcommon,
269	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Rev. C. L. Thomas,	Ballylough,	Donegal,
270	Shannon River,	Stake-Net,	H. S. O'Brien,	H. B. O'Brien,	Fawdree,	Kilcommon,
271	Bantry Bay, Glengarriff Harbour.	Fleet No.	Lord Bantry,	Lord Bantry,	Macnamara's Bay,	Glengarriff,
272	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Donegal,	Glengarriff,
273	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Donegal,	Glengarriff,
274	Bantry Bay, Adrigole Harbour.	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Donegal,	Glengarriff,
275	Sea off co. Mayo.	Ditto,	Alexander Hart,	William Pilk,	Dundalk,	Glengarriff,
276	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Dundalk,	Glengarriff,
277	Sea off Achill Island,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Dundalk,	Glengarriff,
278	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Dundalk,	Glengarriff,
279	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Dundalk,	Glengarriff,
280	Woolford Harbour,	Stake-Net,	A. H. O'Neill,	Tristan A. M. Weston,	West Net,	Glengarriff,
281	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	A. H. O'Neill,	West Net,	Glengarriff,
282	River Bala, King's Channel.	Ditto,	A. H. O'Neill and	A. H. O'Neill and	West Net,	Glengarriff,
283	Ditto,	Ditto,	Mary O'Neill.	Mary O'Neill.	West Net,	Glengarriff,
284	River Shannon,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Calmough,	Glengarriff,
285	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Calmough,	Glengarriff,
286	Lower Boundary,	Ditto,	John Jackson & others,	B. W. G. Keaveny,	Barrow, Lower,	Glengarriff,
287	Sea off Coast of co. Sligo.	Ditto,	R. W. C. Barnes,	Thomas Shandall,	Boundary,	Glengarriff,
288	Ditto,	Ditto,	William Peters,	Lady Palmerston and	Malloghmore,	Glengarriff,
289	Sligo Bay,	2 Stake-Nets,	William Little,	H. W. Cooper,	Dundalk,	Glengarriff,
290	Sea off Coast of co. Sligo.	Stake-Net,	William Little,	R. Orme,	Garranwock,	Glengarriff,
291	Sea off Coast of co. Louth.	Ditto,	William Peters,	C. Jones,	Stranagh,	Glengarriff,
292	Sea off co. Sligo.	Ditto,	William Little,	Sir H. Bruce,	Ballymagarry,	Glengarriff,
293	Ditto,	Ditto,	Lady Palmerston and	—	Malloghmore,	Glengarriff,
294	River Blackwater,	Stake-Net,	H. W. Cooper,	E. McNaughton,	—	Glengarriff,
295	Ditto,	Ditto,	William Coffey,	J. Higgins,	Stranagh,	Glengarriff,
296	Ditto,	Ditto,	John Neil and W.	Ivan G. Gambles,	Soult,	Glengarriff,
297	Shannon,	Ditto,	H. W. Coffey.	M. W. Kinn,	Killanassie,	Glengarriff,
298	Ditto,	Ditto,	George Young,	H. W. Kinn,	—	Glengarriff,
299	Ditto,	Ditto,	James Malone,	—	Carlingford,	Glengarriff,
300	Ditto,	Ditto,	James McAnally,	Lord Annesley,	Larby, North,	Glengarriff,
301	Ditto,	Ditto,	H. W. G. Keaveny,	Thomas McLean,	Silverdale,	Glengarriff,
302	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	K. W. G. Keaveny,	Burns, Lower,	Glengarriff,
303	Ditto,	Ditto,	Holmes Little,	D. D. —	Dundalk,	Glengarriff,
304	Ditto,	Ditto,	William Sanders,	Robert Leslie,	Tarbert,	Glengarriff,
305	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	William Sanders,	Ballagore,	Glengarriff,
306	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Dundalk,	Glengarriff,

INSPECTORS OF IRISH FISHERIES.

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Legality or Illegality of Fixed Nets erected or used for catching Salmon in Ireland—continued.

APPENDIX,
No. 12

No.	Survey,	County,	Judgment of Commissioner.	Date of Judgment.	Whether Judgment of Commissioner Appeal against.	Result of Appeal in Court of Queen's Bench.
209	Cavan,	Antony,	To be abated; within 2 miles of Dallymills River,	20 Aug. 1864.	No appeal.	—
210	Donegal,	Donegal,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.	—
211	Donegal,	Donegal,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.	—
212	Donegal,	Donegal,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.	—
213	Donegal,	Donegal,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.	—
214	Donegal,	Donegal,	Legally erected,	Ditto,	Ditto.	—
215	Donegal,	Donegal,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.	—
216	Donegal,	Donegal,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.	—
217	Donegal,	Donegal,	To be abated; as erected without the title required by S & S Vic., c. 103.	Ditto,	Ditto.	—
218	Donegal,	Donegal,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.	—
219	Donegal,	Donegal,	Legally erected,	Ditto,	Ditto.	—
220	Donegal,	Donegal,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.	—
221	Donegal,	Donegal,	To be abated; within Estuary of Bush River,	Ditto,	Ditto.	—
222	Le. Beaufort,	Donegal,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Appeal,	Judgment affirmed. Ditto.
223	Collooney,	Leitrim,	Legally erected,	31 Aug. 1864.	No Appeal.	—
224	Donegal,	Donegal,	To be abated; within three miles of mouth of River Slaney,	Ditto,	Ditto.	—
225	Inishowen,	Donegal,	To be abated; as erected without the title required by S & S Vic., c. 103.	5 Sept. 1864.	Ditto.	—
226	Donegal,	Donegal,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.	—
227	Donegal,	Donegal,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.	—
228	Donegal,	Donegal,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.	—
229	Donegal,	Donegal,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.	—
230	Donegal,	Donegal,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.	—
231	Donegal,	Donegal,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.	—
232	Donegal,	Donegal,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.	—
233	Donegal,	Donegal,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.	—
234	Donegal,	Donegal,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.	—
235	Donegal,	Donegal,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.	—
236	Donegal,	Donegal,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.	—
237	Donegal,	Donegal,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.	—
238	Donegal,	Donegal,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.	—
239	Donegal,	Donegal,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.	—
240	Donegal,	Donegal,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.	—
241	Donegal,	Donegal,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.	—
242	Donegal,	Donegal,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.	—
243	Donegal,	Donegal,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.	—
244	Tyrone,	Donegal,	Legally erected;	8 Sept. 1864.	Ditto.	—
245	Caher,	Donegal,	(See No. 270.)	—	Appeal,	Set aside in consequence of the release of the Court of Appeals—See No. 270.
246	Donegal,	Donegal,	To be abated; as erected without the title required by S & S Vic., c. 103.	10 Sept. 1864.	Appeal,	Set aside in consequence of the release of the Court of Appeals—See No. 270.
247	Tyronelley,	Mary,	Ditto,	10 Sept. 1864.	No Appeal.	—
248	Donegal,	Donegal,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Appeal,	—
249	Donegal,	Donegal,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.	—
250	Le. Beaufort,	Clerk,	To be abated; as injurious to navigation and public rights of fishing, and as erected on the site of a weir previously condemned. Pts. sec. 12 of 3d & 14 Vic., c. 35.	17 Sept. 1864.	Ditto,	Judgment reversed. Judgment affirmed. Ditto.
251	Bens.	Cork,	To be abated; within Estuary of River,	8 May. 1867.	—	—
252	Donegal,	Donegal,	Ditto,	Ditto,	—	—
253	Donegal,	Donegal,	Ditto,	Ditto,	—	—
254	Donegal,	Donegal,	Abandoned,	Ditto,	—	—
255	Durrushead,	Mayo,	To be abated; as erected without the title required by S & S Vic., c. 103.	12 July. 1865.	No Appeal.	—
256	Donegal,	Donegal,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.	—
257	Donegal,	Donegal,	Permitted for further evidence,	Ditto,	Ditto.	—
258	Donegal,	Donegal,	To be abated; as erected without the title required by S & S Vic., c. 103.	Ditto,	Ditto.	—
259	Donegal,	Donegal,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.	—
260	Donegal,	Donegal,	Legally erected;	Ditto,	Ditto.	—
261	Quarrelling,	Donegal,	(See 23 to 26 inclusive.) Report made to Court of second trial.	No Judgment.	Set down on report.	—
262	Donegal,	Donegal,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.	—
263	Donegal,	Donegal,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.	—
264	Donegal,	Donegal,	Report made to Court,	Ditto,	Ditto.	—
265	Streedagh,	Limerick,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.	—
266	Clogherhead,	Clogherhead,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.	—
267	Donegal,	Donegal,	Legally erected;	10 May. 1866.	No Appeal.	—
268	Caher,	Sligo,	Ditto,	10 May. 1866.	Ditto.	—
269	Tirnagh,	Donegal,	Report made to Court,	—	—	—
270	Caher,	Donegal,	Legally erected;	14 May. 1866.	No appeal.	—
271	Kerryagh,	Londonderry,	Report made to Court,	10 May. 1866.	Set down on report.	Judgment reversed.
272	Caher,	Sligo,	Legal. Within 2 miles of mouth of Duff River,	16 June. 1867.	Appeal,	Judgment affirmed.
273	Dundalk-with-in-Dunm.	Waterford,	Report made to Court,	No Judgment.	Appeal,	Judgment reversed.
274	Donegal,	Donegal,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.	Appeal withdrawn.
275	Donegal,	Donegal,	Legal.	4 June. 1868.	No appeal.	—
276	Hodderstone,	Wexford,	Report to Court—That it is injurious to navigation—16 February, 1868.	No Judgment.	Set down on report.	Judgment affirmed.
277	Inishowen,	Donegal,	Legal.	6 Mar. 1868.	No appeal.	—
278	Clogherhead,	Clogherhead,	To be abated;	12 May. 1868.	Appeal,	Judgment reversed.
279	Donegal,	Donegal,	Ditto,	Ditto,	No Appeal.	—
280	Donegal,	Donegal,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Appeal,	Judgment reversed.
281	Donegal,	Donegal,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.	—
282	Lough Eske,	Kerry,	To be abated.	17 Sept. 1868.	—	—
283	Donegal,	Donegal,	To be abated; given up by Mr. Hodges. Not erected or used either as Bag or Spike Net in 1862.	Ditto,	Ditto.	—

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APPENDIX TO THE REPORT OF THE

RESULT OF INQUIRIES held by the INSPECTORS OF IRISH FISHERIES into the Legality

APPENDICES,
No. 12.

No.	Where Fished Not situated.	Description Fished Not.	Name of Person mentioning and naming Fished Not.	Name of Owner of Fish Net, or of Boat in which Net situated.	Name of Download to which Net situated.	Place.
285	Sea of Coast n. Antrim, Distr.,	Fished Draft Net Distr.,	Denis Black, Archibald McNaughton,	Denis Black, Earl of Antrim,	Monaghan, Glenside,	Lond., Lond.,
286	Sea off Coast n. Cork, Cromwell River (notary),	Stake Net, Fined Draft,	Eugene French, H. Vischer,	Sampson French, Earl of County,	Corkshire, Downshire,	Templemore, Kilmallock,
287	Distr.,	Distr.,	R. Warner,	Distr.,	Roscommon, Distr.,	Distr., Distr.,
288	Orange River,	Distr.,	William Sullivan,	Distr.,	Roscommon, Roscommon,	Kilmore,
289	Sea of Coast n. Cork,	Distr.,	Michael Murphy,	Distr.,	Gortinshane and New town	Kilmallock, Distr.,
290	Distr.,	Distr.,			Challanagh,	Kilmallock, Ballycarney,
291	Orange River,	Distr.,			Tarbert,	Lond.,
292	Distr.,	Distr.,			Glenside,	Galbally,
293	Distr.,	Distr.,			Ballycarney,	Lond.,
294	Blennow,	Stake Net, Fined Draft Net	Thomas Sanders, Sir H. H. Boyd,	Thomas Sanders, Sir H. H. Boyd,	Ballycarney,	Kilmallock,
295	Sea of Coast n. Antrim, Distr.,	Distr.,	Archibald McNaughton,	Earl of Antrim,	Glenside,	Kilmallock,
296	Distr.,	Distr.,	John Fisher,	John Fisher,	Ballycarney,	Kilmallock,
297	Distr.,	Distr.,	Henry H. McNeil,	Edward McNeil,	Ballycarney,	Kilmallock,
298	Distr.,	Distr.,	Edmund McNeil,	Denis Black,	Gortinshane,	Lond.,
299	Distr.,	Distr.,	Denis Black,	John McGoldsworthy,	Maryville,	Ballycarney,
300	Distr.,	Distr.,		John McGoldsworthy,	Claremont,	Ballycarney,
301	Distr.,	Distr.,	Robert Stewart,	Jean Louise,	Tarbert,	Ballycarney,
302	Distr.,	Distr.,	Sir H. H. Boyd, Esq.	Sir H. H. Boyd, Esq.	Georgestown,	Ballycarney,
303	Sea off Coast n. Limerick,	Fined Draft Net Distr.,	John Crowley,	John Crowley,	North Malahide,	Ballycarney,
304	Distr.,	4 Distr.,	Henry O'Neill,	Aernold White and John P. Brightling,	East & West Tullagh-	Distr.,
305	Distr.,	Fined Draft Net 1 Distr.,	St. H. H. Price, M. William Smale,	St. H. H. Price, M. William Smale,	Monaghan & Cavanagh,	Tullagh,
306	Estuary of River Erne, Erie River,	Fined Draft Net 1 Distr.,	Earl of Aran,	Earl of Aran,	Ballycarney, Lower Estuary, Erie River,	Inver, Donegal, and Inish.
307	Sea of Coast n. Donegal, Distr.,	Distr.,	Manus Conroyham, Tyrone,	Manus Conroyham, Tyrone,	Ballycarney, Donegal,	Kilmallock,
308	Estuary of Lettermore River,	2 Distr.,	E. Kelly,	St. Joe. Stewart, Esq.	Lettermore River,	Distr.,
309	Sea of Coast n. Donegal, Distr.,	2 Distr.,				Angloph.
310	Estuary of Lettermore River,	2 Distr.,				
311	Sea of Coast n. Donegal, Distr.,	1 Distr.,	W. R. Trebilcot,	W. R. Trebilcot,	Kilmallock,	Kilmallock,
312	Distr.,	Distr.,		Distr.,	Ballycarney,	Distr.,
313	Distr.,	Distr.,			Maghera,	Donegal,
314	Distr.,	Distr.,				
315	Distr.,	Distr.,				
316	Distr.,	Distr.,				
317	Distr.,	Distr.,				
318	Distr.,	Distr.,				
319	Distr.,	Distr.,				
320	River Moy,	6 Distr.,	Mary Anne Little and Audrey Clarke,	Mary Anne Little and Audrey Clarke,	—	—
321	Distr.,	5 Distr.,	William Petrie,	John Wingfield Strat-	Barrow,	Carndonagh,
322	Sea of Coast n. Sligo, River Owenmore,	1 Distr.,	J. Conroy,	Richard G. Buckley,	—	Enniskerry,
323	Tullagh Bay,	2 Distr.,	William Petrie,	—	—	—
324	Blackwater,	Stake-Walk,	Han. G. Wm. Moore-	Han. G. Wm. Moore-	Tullagh Bay,	Kilmallock, Esq.,
325	Sligo,	Distr.,	Cap. R. Leslie,	Cap. R. Leslie,	Ballycarney,	Templemore,
326	Distr.,	Distr.,		Distr.,	—	
327	Distr.,	Distr.,		Thomas Sanders,	—	
328	Jameson,	Distr.,	Jameson Sanders,	Jameson Sanders,	—	
329	Distr.,	Distr.,		Jameson Sanders,	—	
330	Distr.,	Distr.,		Jameson Sanders,	—	
331	Jameson,	Distr.,		Jameson Sanders,	—	
332	Jameson,	Distr.,		Jameson Sanders,	—	
333	Jameson,	Distr.,		Jameson Sanders,	—	
334	Jameson,	Distr.,		Jameson Sanders,	—	
335	Jameson,	Distr.,		Jameson Sanders,	—	
336	Jameson,	Distr.,		Jameson Sanders,	—	
337	Jameson,	Distr.,		Jameson Sanders,	—	
338	Jameson,	Distr.,		Jameson Sanders,	—	
339	Jameson,	Distr.,		Jameson Sanders,	—	
340	Sea of Coast n. Cork, River Blackwater,	1 Distr.,	End of Antrim,	Earl of Antrim,	Lower and Middle Dunguaire,	Distr.,
341		Stake-Walk,	Han. C. W. Moore	Han. C. W. Moore	Distr.,	
342	Sea of Coast n. Antrim,	1 Fined Draft Net,	R. McMaster,	Sir H. H. Boyd,	Ballycarney, E. & W. Gortinshane,	
343	Distr.,	Distr.,			Ballycarney, Town-	
344	Distr.,	Distr.,			parish, Portrush,	
345	Distr.,	Distr.,			Monaghan,	
346	Distr.,	Distr.,			Lough Neagh,	
347	Distr.,	Distr.,			Lakey, North,	
348	Distr.,	Distr.,			Ballycarney, West,	
349	Distr.,	Distr.,			Carrowmore, South,	
350	Distr.,	Distr.,			Carrowmore, West,	
351	Distr.,	Distr.,			Lakey, South,	
352	Distr.,	Distr.,			Carrowmore, West,	
353	Distr.,	Distr.,			Quintra,	
354	Distr.,	Distr.,			Pendine,	
355	Distr.,	Distr.,			Carrowmore,	
356	Distr.,	Distr.,			Carrowmore,	
357	Distr.,	Distr.,			Carrowmore,	
358	Distr.,	Distr.,			Carrowmore,	
359	Distr.,	Distr.,			Carrowmore,	
360	Distr.,	Distr.,			Carrowmore,	
361	Distr.,	Distr.,			Carrowmore,	
362	Distr.,	Distr.,			Carrowmore,	
363	Distr.,	Distr.,			Carrowmore,	
364	Distr.,	Distr.,			Carrowmore,	
365	Distr.,	Distr.,			Carrowmore,	
366	Distr.,	Distr.,			Carrowmore,	
367	Distr.,	Distr.,			Carrowmore,	
368	Distr.,	Distr.,			Carrowmore,	
369	Distr.,	Distr.,			Carrowmore,	
370	Distr.,	Distr.,			Carrowmore,	
371	Distr.,	Distr.,			Carrowmore,	
372	Distr.,	Distr.,			Carrowmore,	
373	Distr.,	Distr.,			Carrowmore,	
374	Distr.,	Distr.,			Carrowmore,	
375	Distr.,	Distr.,			Carrowmore,	
376	Distr.,	Distr.,			Carrowmore,	
377	Distr.,	Distr.,			Carrowmore,	
378	Distr.,	Distr.,			Carrowmore,	
379	Distr.,	Distr.,			Carrowmore,	
380	Distr.,	Distr.,			Carrowmore,	
381	Distr.,	Distr.,			Carrowmore,	
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INSPECTORS OF IRISH FISHERIES.

71

or Illegality of Fixed Nets erected or used for catching Salmon in Ireland—continued.

APPENDIX,
No. II.

No.	Survey	County	Judgment or Response.	Date of Judgment.	Whether Subject of Inspection Appeal against.	Result of Appeal in Court of Queen's Bench.
298	Lg. Glens, Derry,	Antrim,	See No. 295.	—	—	—
299	Derry,	Derry,	See No. 295.	—	—	—
300	Breaffey,	Cork,	Legal.	16 Feb., 1876.	—	—
301	Boatley,	Derry,	Illegal, as erected without the title required by § 3 & 5 Vict., c. 105.	21 Feb., —	—	—
302	Derry,	Derry,	—	Dates,	—	—
303	Derry,	Derry,	—	Dates,	—	—
304	Derry,	Derry,	Withdrawn,	Dates,	—	—
305	Derry,	Derry,	—	Dates,	—	—
306	Brighousemen, Cork,	Kerry,	Legal.	11 Mar., —	—	—
307	Corry, Antrim,	Antrim,	Derry,	12 Mar., —	—	—
308	Le. Glens, Derry,	Derry,	Derry,	18 Mar., —	—	—
309	Cory,	Derry,	Derry,	19 Mar., —	—	—
310	Le. Glens, Derry,	Derry,	Derry,	20 Mar., —	—	—
311	Cory,	Derry,	Derry,	21 Mar., —	—	—
312	Le. Glens, Derry,	Derry,	Derry,	22 Mar., —	—	—
313	M. E. Libern-	Londonderry,	Derry,	23 Mar., —	—	—
314	ation of Cul-	—	—	—	—	—
315	valines,	Derry,	Derry,	Derry,	—	—
316	Kingsgate,	Derry,	Derry,	Derry,	—	—
317	Brough,	Derry,	Derry,	13 May., —	—	—
318	Tirrough,	Derry,	Withdrawn,	Derry,	—	—
319	Brough,	Derry,	Legal.	—	—	—
320	Tirrough,	Derry,	Illegal, as not having the title required by § 3 & 5 Vict., c. 105.	Derry,	—	—
321	Brough,	Derry,	—	Derry,	—	—
322	Brough,	Derry,	—	Derry,	—	—
323	Brough,	Derry,	—	Derry,	—	—
324	Brough,	Derry,	Legal.	Derry,	—	—
325	Brough,	Derry,	—	Derry,	—	—
326	Brough,	Derry,	—	Derry,	—	—
327	Brough,	Derry,	—	Derry,	—	—
328	Brough,	Derry,	—	Derry,	—	—
329	Brough,	Derry,	Illegal, as not having the title required by § 3 & 5 Vict., c. 105.	Derry,	—	—
330	—	Mayo and Sligo,	Legal.	17 May., —	Appeal pending.	—
331	Threecast,	Sligo,	Derry,	18 May., —	Derry,	—
332	Derry,	Sligo,	Withdrawn.	—	—	—
333	Eros,	Sligo,	Legal.	18 May., —	—	—
334	Derry,	Sligo,	Derry,	19 May., —	—	—
335	Cochlone & Coshleane,	Waterford,	No power to grant Certificate (see No. 341).	11 June, 1871.	Appeal.	Order against wife to cease from granting Certificates.
336	Brighousemen,	Kerry,	Legal.	10 June, —	—	—
337	Derry,	Derry,	Derry,	10 June, —	—	—
338	Derry,	Derry,	Derry,	10 June, —	—	—
339	Threecast,	Sligo,	Illegal, as not having the title required by § 3 & 5 Vict., c. 105.	4 Feb., —	—	—
340	Eros,	Derry,	Legal.	4 Feb., —	—	—
341	Valing,	Derry,	Derry,	7 Feb., —	—	—
342	Brough,	Derry,	Illegal, as not having the title required by § 3 & 5 Vict., c. 105.	Derry,	—	—
343	Derry,	Derry,	Derry,	Derry,	—	—
344	Kingsgate,	Derry,	Legal.	18 Feb., —	Appeal.	Judgment Adhered.
345	Derry,	Derry,	—	Derry,	—	—
346	Derry,	Derry,	—	Derry,	—	—
347	Derry,	Derry,	—	Derry,	—	—
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349	Derry,	Derry,	—	Derry,	—	—
350	Derry,	Derry,	—	Derry,	—	—
351	Derry,	Derry,	Illegal, not fished in 1862.	Derry,	—	—
352	Derry,	Derry,	Illegal, not fished in 1862.	Derry,	—	—
353	Le. Deashan, Corkeen & Coalfield, Cork,	Londonderry and Donegal,	Legal.	—	—	—
354	Carey,	Antrim,	Adjusted (see No. 350).	19 July, —	—	—
355	Derry,	Derry,	Legal.	Derry,	—	—
356	Derry,	Derry,	Adjusted.	2 Nov., —	—	—
357	Derry,	Derry,	Legal.	20 Nov., —	—	—
358	Moyarta,	Derry,	Derry,	Derry,	—	—
359	Glenashow,	Derry,	Derry,	Derry,	—	—
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527	Derry,	Derry,	Derry,	Derry,	—	—
528	Derry,	Derry,	Derry,	Derry,	—	—
529	Derry,	Derry,	Derry,	Derry,	—	—
530	Derry,	Derry,	Derry,	Derry,	—	—
531	Derry,	Derry,	Derry,	Derry,	—	—
532	Derry,	Derry,	Derry,	Derry,	—	—
533	Derry,	Derry,	Derry,	Derry,	—	—
534	Derry,	Derry,	Derry,	Derry,	—	—
535	Derry,	Derry,	Derry,	Derry,	—	—
536	Derry,	Derry,	Derry,	Derry,	—	—
537						

APPENDIX TO THE REPORT OF THE

Result of Inquiries held by the Inspectors of Irish Fisheries into the Legality

APPENDIX,
No. 12.

No.	Where Fixed Registered.	Description of Fixed Net.	Name of Person manufacturing and using Fixed Net.	Name of Owner of Fixed Net or Person to whom Net attached.	Name of Township to which Net attached.	Parish.
310	Sea off Coast co. Sligo,	2 Bag Net,	W. Little,	R. Green,	Carrickhollock, 8th,	Kilbeg,
326	Estuary of Derrylinch River,	Fixed Draft Net,	William Paine,	J. O'Farrell Jones,	Court and Dromcliffe,	Dromcliffe,
327	Sea off Coast co. Mayo,	2 Bag Net,	W. Paine,	W. Paine,	Dooega,	Ardill,
328	Distr.	Distr.	Distr.	Distr.	Ardill Reg.	Distr.
329	Distr.	4 Distr.	Alexander Hume,	Transey Achill Mtn.	Stonemore,	Distr.
330	Distr.	2 Distr.	Distr.	Distr.	Kill, East,	Distr.
331	Distr.	2 Distr.	Distr.	Distr.	Dungort, West,	Distr.
332	Distr.	2 Distr.	Distr.	Distr.	Dugort, East,	Distr.
333	Distr.	2 Distr.	Distr.	Sir F. A. Knox Gore,	Oaklesea,	Distr.
341	Distr.	2 Distr.	Distr.	Distr.	Dongbeg,	Distr.
343	Leanne Estuary,	Bag Net,	R. Mahony,	R. Mahony,	Dunn,	Elleragh,
346	Distr.	Distr.	Distr.	Distr.	Ballymoylor,	Distr.
347	Distr.	Distr.	Distr.	Distr.	Ballymoylor,	Templemore,
348	Distr.	Distr.	F. G. Stand,	F. G. Stand,	Ballymoylor,	Kilberdun,
349	Distr.	Distr.	Distr.	Distr.	Distr.	Distr.
350	Distr.	Distr.	Margot of Lough-	Margot of Lough-	Clogh,	Tuoeen,
351	Distr.	Distr.	Distr.	Distr.	Cloone,	
352	Distr.	Distr.	Distr.	Distr.	Arlis,	
353	Sea off Coast co. Louth,	Distr.	A. Newcomen,	A. Newcomen,	Clogher,	Termonfeckin,
354	Distr.	Distr.	Distr.	Distr.	Distr.,	
355	Distr.	Distr.	Distr.	Distr.	Distr.,	
375	Sea off Coast co. Antrim,	Fixed Draft Net,	J. Finlay,	J. Finlay,	Stran,	Lapz,
377	Distr.	Distr.	R. Woodfield,	R. Woodfield,	Craggagh,	Ballynahinch,
378	Distr.	Distr.	Sir H. H. Boyd,	Sir H. H. Boyd,	Ballynahinch, Town-	Ballynahinch,
379	Sea off Coast co. Donegal,	4 Bag Net,	John P. Stewart,	John P. Stewart,	park, Port Britton	
380	Distr.	2 Distr.	Distr.	Distr.	Laraghney and Mo-	
381	Distr.	Distr.	Distr.	Distr.	Neen.	
382	Distr.	Distr.	Distr.	Distr.	Distr.,	
383	Distr.	Distr.	Distr.	Distr.	Montaghane,	

APPENDIX,
No. 12.Certificates
for Fixed
Engines

APPENDIX,

CERTIFICATES granted up to 31st December, 1873, for Fixed

No.	Place.	Name of Person to whom Certificate granted.	Date of Certificate.	Distric to which Net attached.	Description of Fixed Net.
1	Sea off co. Leitrim.	Henry O'Neill,	31 August, 1855.	Coleen,	1 Bag Net,
2	Distr.	A. G. Fullerton,	2 September, 1863.	Ballymoylor,	Distr.,
3	Distr.	Distr.	Distr.	Distr.,	Distr.,
4	Kearney River,	R. B. Marling,	16 January, 1868.	Evan,	Distr.,
5	Sea off co. Antrim,	Thomas Black,	2 October, 1868.	Ballymoylor,	Distr.,
6	Distr.	Distr.	Distr.	Distr.,	Distr.,
7	Distr.	Mr E. MacNaughton,	Distr.	Distr.,	Distr.,
8	Distr.	Thomas Black,	Distr.	Distr.,	Distr.,
9	Distr.	John of Antrim,	Distr.	Distr.,	Distr.,
10	Distr.	Thomas Black,	28 November,	Distr.,	Distr.,
11	Distr.	Distr.	3 October,	Distr.,	Distr.,
12	Distr.	Distr.	29 October,	Distr.,	Distr.,
13	Distr.	Mr Alan R. Bellingham,	25 October,	Coleraine,	Distr.,
14	Distr.	J. C. Stevenson,	Distr.	Ballymoylor,	1 Bag Net.,
15	Distr.	Distr.	Distr.	Distr.,	Distr.,
16	Distr.	John Linton,	20 October,	Linen,	Distr.,
17	River Swane,	William D. Barrington,	7 November,	Linen,	Distr.,
18	Sea of N. Louth,	John F. Jones,	16 November,	Linen,	1 Bag Net.,
19	Harver, otherwise Scurf, More, and Scarf combined.	Lord Temperton,	4 December,	Waterside,	1 Head Weir,
20	Lough Fea,	The Fish Society,	1865.	Londonderry,	1 Stake Net,
21	Distr.	Distr.	2 January,	Distr.,	1 Stake Net.,
22	Distr.	Distr.	Distr.	Distr.,	1 Distr.,
23	River Erne,	Alfred Stoddart,	22 January,	Distr.,	1 Distr.,
24	River Slaney,	G. Dainghegan,	18 March,	Ballymoylor,	1 Distr.,
25	River Bannister,	Thomas Stoddart,	1867.	Distr.,	
26	Erne Estuary,	Samuel Hunter,	11 February,	Distr.,	1 Head Weir,
27	Sea off co. Sligo,	Dorothy Jones,	7 March,	Cork,	1 Bag Net.,
28	Distr.	John Mall and William Harrigan,	4 November,	Sligo,	Distr.,
29	Lady Falterton and Right Hon.	Lady Falterton and Right Hon.	1868.	Distr.,	1 Stake Net.,
30	George Tandy,	W. Stoddart,	20 January,	Sligo,	1 Bag Net.,
31	George Tandy,	John Smith,	27 April,	Londonderry,	1 Stake Net.,
32	Dowley Strand,	Distr.	19 May,	Marlisk,	1 Stake Net.,
33	Sea off co. Donegal,	W. Stoddart,	19 May,	Distr.,	1 Stake Net.,
34	Distr.	George Tandy,	6 October,	Londonderry,	1 Stake Net.,
35	Distr.	Distr.	Distr.	Distr.,	1 Stake Net.,
36	Glensave,	William Conagh McEldoe,	1869.	Liberist,	1 Stake net.,
37	Distr.	Colonel C. M. Vandeleur, M.R.A.	8 February,	Distr.,	1 Distr.,
	Cloondrew Bay,	Baron Arnott,	Distr.,	Distr.,	1 Distr.,

INSPECTORS OF IRISH FISHERIES.

as Illustration of Fixed Nets erected or used for catching Salmon in Ireland—continued.

No.	County.	County.	Judgment of Inspector.	Date of Judgment.	Whether Judgment of Inspector Appeal'd against.	Result of Appeal or Court of Queen's Bench.
345	Tiverton,	Slips,	Report made to Court;	—	—	Judgment of Commissioner reversed.
346	Carkbury,	Distr.,	Legal,	22 May, 1872.	—	—
347	Berwickshire,	Maxx,	Distr.,	18 May, 1872.	—	—
348	Distr.,	Elgin,	Distr.,	Divn.	—	—
349	Distr.,	Distr.,	Distr.,	Divn.	—	—
350	Distr.,	Distr.,	Distr.,	Distr.	—	—
351	Distr.,	Distr.,	Distr.,	Distr.	—	—
352	Distr.,	Distr.,	Distr.,	Distr.	—	—
353	Distr.,	Distr.,	Distr.,	Distr.	—	—
354	Distr.,	Distr.,	Distr.,	Distr.	—	—
355	Distr.,	Distr.,	Distr.,	Distr.	—	—
356	Distr.,	Distr.,	Distr.,	Distr.	—	—
357	Distr.,	Distr.,	Distr.,	Distr.	—	—
358	Distr.,	Distr.,	Distr.,	Distr.	—	—
359	Distr.,	Distr.,	Distr.,	Distr.	—	—
360	Glamorgan,	Distr.,	Distr.,	Distr.	—	—
361	Distr.,	Distr.,	Distr.,	Distr.	—	—
372	Distr.,	Distr.,	Distr.,	22 June, and 1st July,	—	—
373	Perseid,	Lond.,	Legal,	1st July,	Appeal pending. Distr.	—
374	Distr.,	Distr.,	Distr.,	Distr.	—	—
375	Distr.,	Distr.,	Distr.,	Distr.	—	—
376	Lower-Clwyd, etc.	Asturias,	Legal,	9 July, 1872.	—	—
377	Camp.,	Distr.,	Distr.,	18 July, 1872.	—	—
378	Cardif.,	Distr.,	Distr.—Injunction to mitigate,	Distr.,	Appeal pending.	—
379	Kilkenny,	Distr.,	Advised,	14 Sept., 1872.	—	—
380	Irris.,	Distr.,	Legal,	19 June, &	—	—
381	Irris.,	Distr.,	Distr.,	Distr.	—	—
382	Irris.,	Distr.,	Withdrawn,	Distr.	—	—
383	Irris.,	Distr.,	Legal,	Distr.	—	—

No. 13

Engines for fishing for Salmon or Trout.

APPENDIX TO THE REPORT OF THE

CERTIFICATES granted up to 31st December, 1873, for Fixed
Equities.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX,

No. 12.

Certificates
for Fixed
Equities.

No.	Name.	Name of Person to whom certificate granted.	Date of certificate.	District in which registered.	Description of Fixed Eq.
36	Clynderley Bay,	Peter Anally,	5 February,	Limerick,	1 Stake not.
39	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	1 Ditto,
40	Ditto,	S. W. G. Evans,	Ditto,	Ditto,	1 Ditto,
41	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	1 Ditto,
42	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	1 Ditto,
43	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	1 Ditto,
44	Shannon,	Knight of Gil,	Ditto,	Ditto,	1 Ditto,
45	Ditto,	G. H. Mawhur,	Ditto,	Ditto,	1 Ditto,
46	Waterton Harbour,	A. N. O'Neill,	Ditto,	Waterford,	1 Ditto,
47	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	1 Ditto,
48	Clynderley Bay,	Col. H. Hickman,	Ditto,	Limerick,	1 Ditto,
49	Shannon,	John Gailey,	Ditto,	Ditto,	1 Ditto,
50	Clynderley Bay,	Earl of Airlie,	Ditto,	Ballyteelin,	1 Stake not.
51	King's County,	A. N. O'Neill,	Ditto,	Wexford,	2 Stake note,
52	Shannon,	Louis Wren,	Ditto,	Limerick,	1 Ditto,
53	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	1 Ditto,
54	Ditto,	Baron Montagu,	Ditto,	Ditto,	1 Ditto,
55	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	1 Ditto,
56	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	1 Ditto,
57	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	1 Ditto,
58	Ditto,	Thomas Sackville,	15 March,	Ditto,	1 Ditto,
59	Off coast, co. Antrim,	Sir E. W. Blaikie, bart.	2 May,	Ballymote,	1 Ditto,
60	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ballymote,	1 Ditto,
61	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ballymote,	1 Ditto,
62	Island of Aran,	Alexander Heriot,	Ditto,	Ballymote,	1 Ditto,
63	Maghera Strand,	Sir H. H. Bruce, bart.	Ditto,	Ballymote,	1 Ditto,
64	Maghera,	H. H. Bruce, bart.	Ditto,	Ballymote,	1 Ditto,
65	River Foyle,	Mary Anne Little and Andrew Clarke,	Ditto,	Longford,	1 Ditto,
66	Belcarra Bay,	Sir H. H. Bayly, bart.,	Ditto,	Ballymote,	1 Ditto,
67	Moy River,	J. W. Stanhope,	Ditto,	Ballymote,	1 Ditto,
68	Quinnescoo Bay,	William Petty,	16 May,	Ballymote,	1 Ditto,
69	Quinnescoo Bay,	Hean Little,	18 May,	Ballymote,	1 Ditto,
70	Sea off coast, co. Antrim,	David Burke,	12 May,	Ballymote,	1 Ditto,
71	Ditto,	John Flaherty,	Ditto,	Ballymote,	1 Ditto,
72	Ditto,	John McGehee,	Ditto,	Ballymote,	1 Ditto,
73	Ditto,	Edmund McNeil,	Ditto,	Ballymote,	1 Ditto,
74	Red Bay,	H. H. McNeil,	Ditto,	Ballymote,	1 Ditto,
75	Sea off coast, co. Antrim,	Earl of Airlie,	Ditto,	Ballymote,	1 Ditto,
76	Sea off coast, co. Londonderry,	Archibald Sinclair, A. W. White, and J. J. Bourke,	Ditto,	Longford,	4 Ditto,
77	Sea off coast, co. Londonderry,	John Curran,	Ditto,	Ditto,	1 Ditto,
78	Sea off coast, co. Donegal,	H. G. Stewart,	15 May,	Ballymote,	1 Ditto,
79	Iveragh Bay,	William Stewart,	Ditto,	Ditto,	1 Ditto,
80	Sea off coast, co. Donegal,	Merle Chappell,	Ditto,	Ditto,	1 Ditto,
81	River Lorraine (Estuary),	Sir J. Stewart, bart.	Ditto,	Longford,	1 Ditto,
82	Sea off coast, co. Antrim,	Lady Bayly, on behalf of Sir H. H. Bayly, bart.	21 May,	Ballymote,	1 Ditto,
83	Sea off coast, co. Donegal,	Eliza Farquhar,	1871.	Ballymote,	1 Stake not.
84	Sea off coast, co. Antrim,	J. E. Leslie,	25 May,	Ballymote,	1 Stake not.
85	Sea off coast, co. Mayo,	William Little,	11 June,	Ballymote,	1 Stake not.
86	Cork Harbour,	Sampson French,	22 September,	Cork,	1 Stake not.
87	Shannon,	Robert Little,	16 January,	Limerick,	1 Stake not.
88	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	1 Stake not.
89	Ditto,	Thomas Sackville,	Ditto,	Ditto,	1 Stake not.
90	River Foyle,	R. L. Moore and others,	Ditto,	Ballymote,	2 Stake draft note,
91	Sligo River,	Alexander Martin,	2 February,	Sligo,	2 Stake draft note,
92	Maghera Strand,	Sir H. H. Bruce, bart.	10 February,	Longford,	2 Stake draft note,
93	Derry River,	The Irish Society,	22 April,	Cahernane,	4 Stake draft note,
94	Maghera Strand,	James McGehee,	18 February,	Longford,	4 Stake draft note,
95	Ditto,	William Lutton,	Ditto,	Ditto,	4 Stake draft note,
96	River Foyle,	The Irish Society,	Ditto,	Ditto,	4 Stake draft note,
97	Sea off coast, co. Antrim,	Earl of Airlie,	29 April,	Ballymote,	1 Stake draft note,
98	River Blackwater,	Charles, Provincial Bank,	16 February, 1872.	Limerick,	1 Stake Wm.
99	Ditto,	John, G. W. Moore Smith,	21 June, 1871.	Ditto,	1 Stake not.
100	Sea off coast, co. Antrim,	Dowd Family,	16 July,	Ballymote,	1 Stake draft note,
101	Shannon,	Lord Anally,	18 November,	Limerick,	1 Stake not.
102	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	1 Stake not.
103	Ditto,	R. W. G. Evans,	11 November,	Ditto,	1 Stake not.
104	Ditto,	Colonel Valentine,	20 November,	Ditto,	1 Stake not.
105	Ditto,	Ditto,	13 November,	Ditto,	1 Stake Note,
106	Ditto,	Ditto,	19 November,	Ditto,	1 Stake Not.
107	Ditto,	Benjamin Cox,	11 December,	Ditto,	1 Stake Not.
108	Derrynanea River,	William Petty,	1872.	Sligo,	1 Stake draft not.
109	Sea off coast, co. Sligo,	William Little,	10 April,	Fallown,	1 Stake note,
110	Sea off coast, co. Mayo,	Sir F. A. K. Over, bart.	16 May,	Bengor,	1 Stake note,
111	Ditto,	William Petty,	25 May,	Dungloe,	2 Stake note,
112	Ditto,	Tristram Archibald Milne,	1 July,	Dungloe,	2 Stake note,
113	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Dungloe,	4 Stake note,
114	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Dungloe,	5 Stake note,
115	Sea off coast, co. Leitrim,	Arthur Newenham,	10 July,	Dungloe,	2 Stake note,
116	Sea off coast, co. Antrim,	John Flaherty,	9 July,	Dungloe,	1 Stake note,
117	Ditto,	Robert Woodside,	10 July,	Dungloe,	1 Stake note,
118	Sea off coast, co. Donegal,	Gloria F. Stewart,	18 June,	Longford,	2 Stake note,

* This certificate was withdrawn, and certificate No. 100 issued to Denis Mack, instead of the one withdrawn.

No. 13—continued.

Engines for fishing for Salmon or Trout—continued.

Particulars of line, &c.	Description.
The first or share leader, 354 yards long; first head, 20 yards long and 14½ yards wide. The second leader, 320 yards long; second head, 20 yards long and 14½ yards wide.	Lachlan's wls.
The leader 120 yards long, and the head 20 yards long by 14 yards wide.	Lokyle wls.
The leader 60 yards long, and the head 20 yards long by 14 yards wide.	Lynx's Point wls.
The leader 115 yards long, and the head 20 yards long and 12 yards wide.	Pork Knob wls.
The leader 10 yards long, and the head 20 yards long and 9 yards wide.	Foolinaghy wls.
The leader 40 yards long; the head 20 yards long and 11 yards wide.	Windup wls.
The first leader 40 feet long; first head 45½ feet. Second leader, 210 feet long; second head, 75½ feet long.	Long Rock wls.
The first leader, 245 feet long; second head, 72 feet; and the fourth leader, 272½ feet long; fourth head,	
72 feet.	
Leader, 450 yards long; head, 22 yards long.	Kilkilly wls.
The first leader, 305 yards long, and the second leader, 420 yards 1 foot long.	Knockahoh wls.
The first leader, 300 yards long; second leader, 300 yards 1 foot long.	Woodtown wls.
The second leader, 160 yards long; first head, 16 yards long. Second leader, 111 yards long; second head, 20 yards long.	Elmure Point wls.
The third leader, 300 feet long; first head, 30 feet long and 12 feet wide. Second leader, 212 feet long; second head, 18 feet long and 16 feet wide.	Curravaghane wls.
Leader, 300 yards long; head, 45 feet long.	Carraghast.
Lower wls.—leader, 60 yards long; upper wls.—leader, 33 yards long. The head or point of the former extending from west to east 24 yards in breadth, and the latter extending from west to east 32 yards.	Eagle's Cawell wls (?)
Entire length, 356 yards.	
Entire length, 187 yards.	
Leader, 260 feet long; head, 18 feet long.	
Leader, 167 feet long; head, 18 feet long, and 10 feet 6 inches wide.	
The first leader, 200 feet long; first head 72 feet long and 14 feet wide. Second leader, 255 feet long; second head, 96 feet long and 19 feet wide.	
The first leader, 200 feet long; first head, 49 feet long and 35 feet wide. Second leader, 211 feet long; second head, 60 feet long, 18 feet wide.	
Star—327 feet from high-water mark.	Mount Threemill wls.
Leader, 95 yards long; head, 21 yards long.	Glenanough wls.
Leader, 74 yards long; head, 21 yards long.	Blackrock Bay set.
Length, 190 yards.	Stacaha Island leg set.
Leader, 130 yards long; head, 18 yards long.	Cregaghagh set.
Leader, 315 yards long; head, 17 yards long.	Kest set.
Length, 220 yards long.	Ballynally set.
6 sets, from 130 to 250 yards in length.	Muldraghanset.
Length, 190 yards.	—
3 sets, not exceeding 60 yards in length;	Ballynally set.
Sets, 120 60;	Skeerane draft set.
Sets, 180 60;	Oversare set.
Length, 300 feet.	Tallogan set.
Length, 189 yards.	Morevaghish draft set.
Length, 194 yards.	Ballynally draft set.
Length, 200 yards.	Chapman's draft set.
Length, 178 yards.	Cheverleahil draft set.
Length, 100 yards.	Red Bay Head draft set.
3-500 yards in length; and 9-240 yards in length.	Layd Head draft set.
9 sets, 190 yards long, and 1-225 yards long.	Gowronagh and Talloganerry sets.
2 sets, not exceeding 100 yards in length.	Muldraghanset.
2 sets, 180 yards long.	Glencorrib Gorilla set.
Length, 140 yards.	Lester set.
Length, 220 yards.	Ballynally set.
Length, 90 yards.	Lester set.
Length, 117 yards.	Glencorrib set.
Length, 97 yards.	Turbent set.
Length, 30 yards 2 feet.	Elphiniger set.
Entire 300 yards long;	Ballynally set.
head not more than 125 yards length.	—
Not exceeding 240 yards length.	—
Not exceeding 340 yards length.	—
180 yards long.	—
150 yards long.	—
From 100 to 300 yards long.	—
150 yards long.	—
Length of Blarney-arm, 70 fms.; body of Wsl., 80 fms.; Blarney-arm, 18 feet; large yard, width, 10 fms.; wide pocket, width, 17 fms.	Pier set.
Leader, 94 feet long; head, 106 feet—Ballynally Wls.	Slid wls.
Length, 150 yards.	
Leader, 141 yards long.	Ballynally wls.
Leader, 90 yards long.	Mooneys, otherwise.
Leader, 160 yards long; head, 20 yards, and 8 wide.	Fordegate, draft set.
Leader, 60 yards long; head, 7 yards long.	River wls.
12 fms. W., Wsl., leader, 70 yards long; head, 12 yards—W. Wsl. leader, 50 yards long; 5 bands each, 12 yards long.	Ballynally wls.
Leader, 80 yards long; head, 17 yards long.	Fordegate wls.
2 leaders, each 220 yards, and 5 bands, each 17 yards long.	Ardvalla or Ballynally west wls.
160 yards in length.	Curravaghane wls.
Leaders, each 50 fathoms long; heads, 6 fathoms each.	Glencorrib wls.
Leaders, 45 fathoms long; heads, 6 fathoms long.	Dougal's set.
Leaders, 40 fathoms long, and heads 5 fathoms long.	Shoversore set.
Leaders, 45 fathoms; heads, 5 fathoms long.	Dougal's set.
Leaders, 40 fathoms long; head, 5 fathoms long.	Kest set.
Sets,	St. Donald's Well set.
Leaders, 30 fathoms long; head, 5 fathoms.	Shoversore set.
45 fathoms long.	Cregaghagh set.
Leaders, 74 yards long; head, 70 yards.	Horn Head set.

**APPENDIX,
No. 1B.**

TABLE showing the Close Seasons for SALMON and

No. and Name of District.	Boundary or District.	Total.
1. Dublin, .	Skerries to Wicklow.	From Howth to Dalkey Island, between 31st July and 10th January. For remainder of District, between 31st Aug. and 10th Feb.
2. Wexford, .	Wicklow to Kins Bay, East of Bantry Bay.	Between 10th September and 10th April, both days inclusive.
3. Waterford, .	Kins Bay to Harlick Head.	1st September and 10th February, both days inclusive.
4. Limerick, .	Harlick Head to Ballyronan.	1st September and 10th February, both days inclusive.
5. Cork, .	Ballyronan Head to Galley Head.	10th August and the last day of February, both days inclusive.
6. Skibbereen, .	Galley Head to Elfin Head.	1st October and 30th April, both days inclusive.
7. Bantry, .	Elfin Head to Cove Head.	Do. do.
8. Kenmare, .	Cove Head to Lamb Head.	10th September and 31st March, both days inclusive.
9. Killarney, .	Lamb Head to Duanane Head, including Blennakis.	31st July and 10th January, save Rivers Maigue, Feale, or Ventry, Beara, or Valencey, Inny, and Tramore, 10th September to 1st May. Maigue, Beara or Valencey, Inny, and Tramore, 10th September to 1st May. Waterford and its tributaries, 10th July and 1st January.
10. Limerick, .	Duanane to Eags Head.	Between 10th July and 31st January, save Rivers Corrib and Dergagh River between Eags Head and Duanane Head, 10th September and 10th March, all said days inclusive. For River Corrib and Tributaries, between 10th August and 10th May. For Dergagh, 1st September and 31st May, all said days inclusive.
11. Galway, .	Eags Head to Sigos Head.	Between 10th August and 31st January, both days inclusive.
12. Ballinskelligs, .	Sigos Head to Pigeon Point.	Save in Loughoragh and Garrawayki River, between the 1st of September and the 10th of February, both days inclusive. For Loughoragh and Garrawayki River and Estuary, between 10th of September and 30th June, both days inclusive.
13. Bantry, .	Pigeon Point to Barrow Head.	Between 1st September and 10th February, both days inclusive, save in Newport River and Glanmey River and Estuary.
14. Bantry, .	Barrow to Currans.	For Newport River and Estuary, 1st September and 30th April; Glanmey River and Estuary, 10th September and 30th April, all said days inclusive.
15. Sligo, .	Currans to Mullaghmore.	Between 10th August and 10th March, save Polsonnes and Ennis River, which is between 1st September and 31st May, all said days inclusive.
16. Ballyshannon, .	Mullaghmore to Rosse.	Between 10th August and 10th March, save tidal parts of Sligo River, which is 10th July and 31st December, all said days inclusive.
17. Letterkenny, .	Rosse to Malin Head.	10th August and last day of February, both days inclusive.
18. Londonderry, .	Malin to Downhill Boundary.	10th August and 1st Feb., and one mile above Tideway, save Lissoun River between 10th July and 31st December, all said days inclusive.
19. Coleraine, .	Downhill Boundary to Portrush.	31st August and 10th April.
20. Ballymena, .	Portrush to Ballygadale.	10th August and 4th February.
21. Derryhead, .	Skerries to Clapham Head.	Do. do. do.
22. Donegal, .	Clapham Head to Dunghade.	20th August and 10th February, both days inclusive.
23. Donegal, .	Dunghade to Rosso.	1st September and 31st March, save in Antrimshire, Glyde, Dren, and Fane Rivers and Tributaries, both days inclusive.
24. Donegal, .	Glyde, Dren, and Fane Rivers, between 20th August and 11th February, save Fane River between 20th August and 31st March, all said days inclusive.	

Note.—The 21st section of the 21st & 22d Vol., p. 246, relating thereto shall not be fewer than 100 days from State in each February.
Winter Close Season.—By the 22d section of the 23d & 24th Vol., p. 114, no Salmon or Trout shall be fished for or taken in any way, except by Night and at Low-tide, between one of twelve hours Saturday morning and six of the clock in the preceding Sunday evening.

INSPECTORS OF IRISH FISHERIES.

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No. 14.

APPENDIX.
No. 14.

TIDES in the different Districts in Ireland.

Fish Water.	Angling with Cross Lines.	Angling with Single Rod and Line.	Date First change.	No. and Name of District.
From Mouth to Dingle Island, between 31st July and 1st Feb., Forrestaline Dist. between Ballintoy and Ards March.	15th October and 1st March, 20th September and 1st March.	{ 1st Aug. to 31st Dec.	{ 15th Dec. 1861, 25th Dec. 1873	1. Dingle.
Same as Tidal.	Same as Netting.	{ 1st October to 31st March, both days inclusive.	{ 25th Dec. 1873, 1st Nov. 1876	2. Westford.
Same as Tidal.	Same as Netting.	{ 1st Sept. and 31st Oct., both days inclusive.	{ 1st Nov. 1876,	3. Waterford.
Same as Tidal.	Same as Netting.	{ 1st Oct., both days inclusive.	15th Dec. 1876,	4. Limerick.
Same as Tidal.	Same as Netting.	{ 1st September to 31st March, both days inclusive.	15th June, 1873,	5. Cork.
Same as Tidal.	Same as Netting.	{ 1st September to 31st March, both days inclusive.	25th Jan. 1873,	6. Sligo.
Same as Tidal.	Same as Netting.	{ 1st October and 31st March, both days inclusive.	25th Jan. 1873,	7. Donegal.
Same as Tidal.	Same as Netting.	{ 1st Sept. and 31st Oct., both days inclusive.	15th Feb. 1874,	8. Kilkenny.
Same as Tidal.	Same as Netting.	{ 1st Sept. and 31st Oct., both days inclusive.	25th April, 1874,	9. Kildare.
Between 1st August and 31st January, save River Coler and Doobeg and their tributaries, River between Kerry Head and Durrow Head, 15th September and 21st March. + For Coler and Tributaries, between 15th August and 15th May Doobeg and Tributaries, 1st September and 1st May, all odd days inclusive.	Same as Netting in fresh water.	{ 1st Sept. and 31st Dec., both days inclusive.	15th Dec. 1870,	8. Limerick.
Same as Tidal.	Same as Netting.	{ 1st Sept. and 31st Dec., both days inclusive.	25th Dec. 1871,	9. Galway.
Same as Tidal.	Same as Netting.	{ 1st Sept. and 31st Dec., both days inclusive.	1st June, 1872,	10. Belfast.
Same as Tidal.	Same as Netting.	{ 1st Sept. and 31st Dec., both days inclusive.	1st June, 1872,	10. Bangor.
Between 1st August and 31st January, save Coler and Estuary Rivers, which is between 1st September and 31st May, all odd days inclusive.	Same as Netting in fresh water.	{ 1st Sept. and 31st Dec., both days inclusive.	15th Dec. 1870,	11. Bellary.
25th August and 3rd February, both odd days inclusive.	Same as Netting in fresh water.	{ 1st Sept. and 31st Dec., both days inclusive.	24th April, 1871,	12. Sligo.
Same as Tidal.	Same as Netting.	{ 1st Sept. and 31st Dec., both days inclusive.	24th Nov. 1871,	13. Ballyshannon.
Between 25th August and 1st January, save Lineness River, between 15th July and 31st December, all odd days inclusive.	Lineness, same as Netting.	{ 1st Sept. and 31st Dec.	{ 2nd Sept. 1861, 24th Feb. 1871,	14. Letterkenny.
Same as Tidal.	25th September and 1st April.	{ 1st Sept. and 31st Dec., both days inclusive.	25th Jan. 1862,	15. Leitrim.
15th August and 1st March.	25th September and 1st March. †	{ 1st Sept. and 31st Dec., both days inclusive.	25th Dec. 1864,	16. Cavan.
Do.	25th September and 1st March.	{ 1st Sept. and 31st Dec., both days inclusive.	25th Dec. 1864,	16. Ballyshannon.
Same as Tidal.	Same as Netting.	{ 1st Sept. and 31st Dec., both days inclusive.	24th Dec. 1871,	17. Donegal.
Same as Tidal.	Same as Netting.	{ 1st Sept. and 31st Dec., both days inclusive.	15th July, 1872,	18. Donegal.

* Gross Revenue for Fixed Anglers for the system of Eire, between the 1st January and 1st July, save in the River Shannon, which is between the 1st January and 1st Feb., and all other rivers in the Limerick District between 1st December and 1st July in year following.

† Dotted fishing by seasonal rules in Lough Neagh, between 1st October and 1st February.

APPENDIX TO THE REPORT OF THE

APPENDIX,
No. 18.APPENDIX,
Schedule of Licence Duties payable in each District

District.	1. Salaries Rate.	2. Gross Losses.	3. Prof. Mkt.	4. Draft Note.	5. Draft Note.	6. Trans. Note on Pd. in.	7. Pd. Note.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1. Dublin, -	2 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0
2. Wexford, -	2 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0
3. Waterford, -	2 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0
4. Limerick, -	2 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0
5. Cork, -	2 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0
6. Kilkenny, -	2 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0
7. Derry, -	2 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0
8. Louth, -	2 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0
9. Monaghan, -	2 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0
10. Fermanagh, -	2 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0
11. Donegal, -	2 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0
12. Sligo, -	2 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0
13. Galway, -	2 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0
14. Mayo, -	2 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0
15. Cavan, -	2 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0
16. Leitrim, -	2 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0
17. Roscommon, -	2 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0
18. Offaly, -	2 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0
19. Tipperary, -	2 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0
20. Derry, -	2 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0
21. Donegal, -	2 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0
Total, -	2194 28 267 688 225 60 97 37 45 2 45 225 6 56 4 5,363 5 0 630 15 0 8,998 1 0 10,550						

APPENDIX,
SCHEDULE of Licence Duties received by the Boards of

District.	Number and Description of Licences paid in 1892.								1892. Amount of Licence Duty.	1892. Per- centage Paid Last Year.	1892. Total Amount received.	1892. Av- erage per en- closed.
	1. Revenue Rate.	2. Custom Rates.	3. Duty Note.	4. Birth Note.	5. Provincial Notes for Dublin.	6. Birth Note.	7. Duty Note.	8. Duty Note.				
1. Dublin, -	115 1 -	-	11 -	-	-	-	-	-	160 0 0	-	160 0 0	160
2. Wexford, -	62 - -	-	42 - -	-	11 -	-	-	-	208 15 0	-	208 15 0	321
3. Waterford, -	231 20 186 12 29 -	-	-	-	4 -	1 -	-	-	1,263 9 0	0 23 0	1,263 9 0	1,263
4. Limerick, -	150 18 20 8 25 -	-	-	-	2 -	2 -	2 -	-	892 0 0	0 24 0	787 14 0	582
5. Cork, -	205 1 -	-	45 -	-	-	-	1 -	-	404 0 0	-	404 0 0	404
6. Kilkenny, -	21 - -	-	14 -	-	-	-	-	-	32 4 0	-	32 4 0	32
7. Derry, -	15 - -	-	35 -	-	-	-	-	-	40 6 0	-	40 6 0	32
8. Kilkenny, -	45 - -	-	7 -	-	-	-	-	-	56 15 0	4 23 0	44 0 0	180
9. Limerick, -	154 0 -	-	62 -	-	-	-	-	-	350 0 0	-	350 0 0	400
10. Limerick, -	204 45 37 67 126 -	-	-	-	35 -	-	6 126 -	-	3,167 0 0	0 20 0	3,176 0 0	1,571
11. Galway, -	152 21 -	-	35 -	-	10 -	-	6 36 -	-	222 8 0	0 28 0	222 8 0	210
12. Galway, -	36 - -	-	25 -	-	-	12 -	-	-	84 0 0	-	84 0 0	84
13. Donegal, -	16 - -	-	22 -	-	-	8 -	-	-	150 0 0	-	150 0 0	150
14. Sligo, -	77 1 -	-	25 21 -	-	-	5 -	-	-	315 0 0	-	315 0 0	314
15. Sligo, -	95 1 -	-	12 -	-	-	3 -	-	-	87 0 0	-	87 0 0	86
16. Dublin, -	157 8 -	-	36 2 -	-	9 -	1 -	3 -	-	876 0 0	0 128 0	475 0 0	475
17. Dublin, -	157 8 -	-	36 2 -	-	9 -	1 -	3 -	-	122 0 0	0 128 0	122 0 0	122
18. Dublin, -	157 8 -	-	36 2 -	-	9 -	1 -	3 -	-	406 0 0	0 128 0	406 0 0	406
19. Dublin, -	157 8 -	-	36 2 -	-	9 -	1 -	3 -	-	995 0 0	0 128 0	995 0 0	995
20. Dublin, -	157 8 -	-	36 2 -	-	9 -	1 -	3 -	-	223 0 0	2 128 0	223 0 0	223
21. Dublin, -	49 - -	-	18 -	-	-	8 -	-	-	185 0 0	12 16 0	145 19 0	160
Total, -	2194 28 267 688 225 60 97 37 45 2 45 225 6 56 4 5,363 5 0 630 15 0 8,998 1 0 10,550											

The estimate of the average number of
 Railway Notes, - : 1 mill.
 Custom Notes, - : 2 mill.
 Duty Notes, - : 4 den.
 Provincial Notes, - : 2 den.
 Birth Notes, - : 5 den.
 Draft Notes, - : 5 den.
 Pd. Notes, - : 3 den.
 Tax Notes, - : 4 den.
 Duty Notes, - : 4 den.

INSPECTORS OF IRISH FISHERIES.

No. 15.

on Engines used for Fishing for Salmon, January, 1873.

1. Egg State	2. Fly State	3. Stake Hole	4. Head Width	5. Egg, Cell, St.	6. Gap, Egg, St. No.	7. Egg, Sperm	8. Oogonia	9. Long Nnts.
E x d	E x d	E x d	E x d	E x d	E x d	E x d	E x d	E x d
30 6 0	30 6 0	23 0 0	4 0 0	30 6 0	8 6 0	—	130 0	1 1 0

No. 18

CONGRATULATIONS for the Years 1872 and 1873.

more complete and he would say the following—

~~Black Musk.~~ 4 oz.
~~Head extract.~~ 1 oz.
Boil with the following 1/2 pint of

8

（二）總結

Dugald Macmillan

Long as Future Notes, = 1.00.

* Increases in License Duty in 1973 after 1973—See the note.

Annexure No. 1 P.—Summary of Income Tax received for the different Filing Dates for the Year 1922, in each District.

APPENDIX, No. 18.

APPENDIX, VOL. I.

TABLE showing the Total Amount realized and the Increase and Decrease in the Amounts received in the various Fishery Districts from the sale of Licences between the years 1853 and 1873, inclusive.

APPENDIX.
See 16 and 19.

Years from 1903 to 1912	Amount received for License Duty	Decrease or increase per preceding year.	Decrease made preceding year.	Years from 1903 to 1912	Amount retained for License Duty.	Increase or decrease per preceding year.	Decrease made preceding year.
—	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	—	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1903	£.002	—	—	1903	£.002	—	—
1904	£.001 13 6	—	—	1904	£.001	—	—
1905	£.001 13 6	—	—	1905	£.001	—	—
1906	£.002 18 6	—	—	1906	£.002 18 6	—	—
1907	£.002 18 6	—	—	1907	£.002 18 6	—	—
1908	£.002 18 6	—	—	1908	£.002 18 6	—	—
1909	£.002 18 6	—	—	1909	£.002 18 6	—	—
1910	£.002 18 6	—	—	1910	£.002 18 6	—	—
1911	£.002 18 6	—	—	1911	£.002 18 6	—	—
1912	£.002 18 6	—	—	1912	£.002 18 6	—	—

Increase in Library Duty since 1853, £3,140 to 9d.

APPENDIX. No. 19.

Last of Bevans, the Mortars of which have been defined, one hundred and thirty-four in number.

Section 28 of § 6 & Vic. c. 380, enacts: "That where the break of the mouth, or entrance into the sea of any river, the island portion of which is frequented by Indians, is less than half a mile, state receivers, at low water of spring tides, shall not be liable for any person whatsoever (save and except the proprietor of a several fishery within the limits thereof) to place or erect any stake work or gear used within one state mile, seaward, coastward, or inland, from or on either side of the mouth or entrance of any such river into the sea."

Section 44 of 15 & 16 Vt., s. & no. except "That it shall not be lawful for any person, save and except the owner of a several fishery within the limits thereof, at any time to shoot, draw, or use any net for taking Salmon at the mouth of any river, where the breadth of such distance between the banks thereof shall not exceed a quarter of a mile statute measure; and that it shall not be lawful for any person, save such as above-mentioned, within such limits as aforesaid, to shoot, draw, or use any net for taking Salmon within half a mile squared, or half a mile onwards, or along the coast from the mouth of any river."

Section 3 of 5 & 6 21 Vict., c. 114, enacts "That no bag net shall be placed or allowed to continue on any river, or the estuary of any river, so as that no fish or salmon has been defined by the Commissioners of Fisheries, or shall be discharged by the Commissioners under this Act, or within a distance of less than three statute miles from the mouth of any river, as defined."

APPENDIX TO THE REPORT OF THE

APPENDIX,
No. 20.

BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., made by the INSPECTORS OF IRISH FISHERIES, up to 31st December, 1873.

Municipality.	Place affected.	Nature of By-law, Order, &c.	Date.
Belfast Lough,	Lough of Belfast,	Repealing by-law prohibiting trawling.	27th November, 1869.
Lough Swilly,	Lough Swilly,	Repealing by-law prohibiting trawling.	3rd December, 1869.
Ballynahinch,	Dash Rieve,	Repealing the definition of the estuary of,	28th February, 1870.
Sligo,	Sligo River,	Prohibiting trawling.	1st March, 1870.
Kilmorey,	Fishing water in Waterville River.	Regulating the width between the bank or walls of the channel, and of the hook, or the up-stream side of the houses or cranes in said water.	1st March, 1870.
Baileys,	Tidal portions of rivers,	Permitting use of nets with meshes of $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from knot to knot.	1st March, 1870.
Kennmare River,	Kennmare River,	Repealing by-law prohibiting trawling in Kennmare.	23rd March, 1870.
Dalkey,	River May,	Permitting use of nets with meshes of $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from knot to knot.	21st May, 1870.
Dún Laoghaire,	Glossopness or Folkestone River.	Re-denoting the mouth and estuary of,	26th June, 1870.
Waterford,	Herr Creek (above Wellington Bridge).	Permitting use of nets with meshes of 1 inch from knot to knot.	21st July, 1870.
Cahersiveen,	Blasket,	Prohibiting trawling.	17th October, 1870.
Wexford,	Derrywater and River Barony	Permitting the use of nets with meshes of 1 inch from knot to knot.	28th October, 1870.
Dún Laoghaire,	Peter River,	Dublin,	28th October, 1870.
Dunleer,	River Blackwater,	Limiting the length of drift nets to 250 yards.	2nd November, 1870.
Dunguaire Bay,	Dunguaire Bay,	Repealing by-law prohibiting trawling; save so far as it relates to lower bay.	14th November, 1870.
Moseric,	Fergus River,	Prohibiting the use of drift nets.	16th December, 1870.
Ballyliffin,	May River,	Prohibiting angling for trout in April and May.	12th February, 1871.
Dalylakissane,	Fern River,	Permitting nets of 1 fath. each in May.	12th February, 1871.
Killarney,	Waterville River,	Prohibiting netting in certain places and at certain times.	18th February, 1871.
Cahersiveen,	Lough Naugahyde,	Permitting police to be taken by trawler nets of 1 inch from 1st February to 31st October.	20th February, 1871.
Lough Eske,	Lough Eske and tidal parts of river,	Permitting use of nets with meshes of 1 inch from knot to knot.	28th February, 1871.
Sligo,	Malachy River,	Prohibiting use of nets above sailing bridge below Achill.	1st March, 1871.
Sligo,	Lough Dooon,	Prohibiting use of nets meshes $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch from knot to knot.	24th March, 1871.
Cork,	Lee River,	Prohibiting use of nets in South Channel.	21st April, 1871.
Lough Eske,	Burke's Lough and Rivers	Permitting nets with meshes of $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch from knot to knot for capture of fish other than salmon or trout.	22nd April, 1871.
Baileys,	Shane's, Murlagh, Ovens, and Cloghoge Rivers.	Prohibiting use of all nets in fresh water parishes.	23rd June, 1871.
Moseric,	Shanore,	Repealing by-law, relative to trawling, dated 11th September, 1861.	13th November, 1871.
Dundalk,	Between Cloghe Head and Bellaghy Point.	Prohibiting nets on board any boat or carriage between mouth of Shanore and Wellington Bridge, or on tidal parts of estuary between said points, between Nine o'Clock on Saturday morning and Three o'Clock on Monday morning; also between Wellington Bridge and Navigation Weir at Riddle, between Eight o'Clock on Saturday morning and Four o'Clock on Monday morning, under £5 penalty.	1st March, 1872.
Ballynahinch,	River Erne,	Limiting length of nets to 500 yards.	28th April, 1872.
Dún Laoghaire,	River Lagan-water at Derry-	Prohibiting spears, lances, &c., in certain portions of,	1st June, 1872.
Cork,	Bandon River and Tributaries.	Prohibiting use of nets with meshes of 1 inch from knot to knot, above results as defined.	25th June, 1872.
Dundalk,	Between Dungoy Point and Bellaghy Point.	Prohibiting the use of all nets (except leading sets, as auxiliary to angling without end, &c.), for the capture of salmon or trout, in any part of, where a line drawn across the said river, at right angles with the river's course, from the northern point of the gary, at the mouth of the trout, between the townlands of Rockhouse and Kilmoreen, to a point on the opposite shore, in the townland of Ahern.	30th June, 1872.
Broughshane and Dundalk (East Coast); Wexford,	Between Ban Head and mouth of Antrimore River, Strangford Lough,	Prohibiting the use of drags or weirs made with meshes of less dimensions than $\frac{1}{2}$ inches from knot to knot.	22nd October, 1872.
Wexford,	Waterford Harbour,	Prohibiting the use of pots made with meshes of less dimensions than $\frac{1}{2}$ inches from knot to knot.	31st December, 1872.
		Repealing by-law, dated 18th June, 1869, and in lieu thereof prohibiting trawling by vessels exceeding in beamwidth of a line drawn from Gaolsh Cottages to Ballygally Point.	15th December, 1872.

* These by-laws are only passed by the Inspectors, but are not yet approved of by the Fishery Council.

APPENDIX, No. 21.

ABSTRACT OF BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., IN FORCE ON 1ST JANUARY, 1874, RELATING TO THE FISHERIES OF IRELAND.

APPENDIX,
No. 21.Abstract of
By-Laws,
Orders, &c.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.	Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
Dublin, (10th Oct., 1862.)	PROHIBITION OF TRAWLING.	Douglas Harbour, prohibited.	*Clock, a.m., in the Morning day, during May, June, July, August, and September. Also prohibiting such Nets drawn or within 200 yards of any boat, which at the time of fishing shall not be mounted, and the Crew thereof engaged in Trawling, or in the use of any trawl, fender, or other fishing gear. Such Nets shall be taken up within one hour after they have been set, which shall be painted with white paint and less than one inch in length, in white upon a black ground, the Letters of the District, and the name of the Owner to which such Net belongs.
East Coast, (14th Feb., 1861.)	Prohibiting Trawling within a line drawn from the Ness of Howth, to the Eastern point of St. Patrick's Island (District), thence to Clough Head; thence to Dunany Point; thence to Cottahill Point, in the County Down.	Iveragh Bay, (24th Sept., 1862.)	Prohibiting the use of Trawl-Nets within or to the North-east of a line drawn from the Mouth of the Ballyduff River to Cottahill Point.
Dundrum Bay, &c., (2nd Dec., 1861.)	Prohibiting Trawling from Holyrood Rock, off Cottahill Point, to St. John's Point, both in the County Down.	Kennmare River Estuary, (21st Dec., 1862.)	Within the Estuary of the Kennmare River, in the County of Kerry, and seawards of a line drawn from the western point of Lough Head to the western point of Col's Head, the use of Trawl and other Masted Nets for the capture of Sea Fish is prohibited and persecuted, from the hour of Three o'Clock in the Afternoon of any one day to the hour of Nine o'Clock in the Morning of the day following, during the months of October, November, December, January, February, and March, in each year, and from the hour of Nine o'Clock in the Afternoon of any one day to the hour of Seven o'Clock in the Morning of the day following, during the months of April, May, June, July, August, and September.
Dingle Bay, (10th Feb., 1867.)	Prohibiting Trawling within a straight line from the West Rock, to a place called Green Point.		
Galway Bay, (2nd March, 1869, and 9th Jan., 1874.)	Prohibiting Trawling within a line from Banna Pier to Mountang Castle. Also when large shoals of Herrings shall have set in the Bay, and when Boats are engaged in Drifitng for Herrings or Mackerel, and when Boats shall commence Fishing for Herrings or Mackerel, that Trawl Boats shall keep at a distance of three miles from them.		
Bandon Bay, (2nd Aug., 1868.)	Prohibiting Trawling within a line drawn from Bandon Point to Courcey.		
Bantry Bay, (20th March, 1868.)	Prohibiting Trawling within a straight line from Courcey Point to Carrigroe Rock; and from thence to Recanney Point, on the North Shore of Whiddy Island.	Wexford Coast, (10th April, 1862.)	FISH.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters of the said Wexford Coast, south of Seven Pastyball, east all such Oysters as may be taken or caught, and shall not receive from any Drift-Oyster Bed, or Oyster Bed, any Oyster of less dimensions than those before, at the greatest diameter thereof, and shall immediately sharp back into the shells all Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, as well as all general and fragments of shells, and be paid or taken with the same, and if any person, or persons, will take any Oyster Bed, or Oyster Ground, or part of such Wexford Coast, south of Seven Pastyball, any Oysters dimensions less than those before, at the greatest diameter thereof; and any person offending to any extent against this By-Law, shall, or be liable to pay a sum of Two Pounds.
Waterford Harbour, (2nd March, 1869, and 10th June, 1870.)	Prohibiting Trawling by Boats exceeding five tons measurement, within a line drawn from Cowes Head to Temple Church.		Second.—All persons are hereby prohibited from throwing into the Sea, on any Drift Bed, or Oyster Fishing Ground, on the said Wexford Coast, the basket of any boat, or any other matter or thing injurious or detrimental to the Oyster Fishery; and all persons using machinery hereof shall, for such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.
Wexford Coast, (10th April, 1866.)	Prohibiting Trawling in all places where there are Boys engaged in Herding or Mackerel Drift Net Fishing; and that Trawl-Buoys shall keep at a distance of at least three miles from all boats fishing for Herrings or Mackerel, with Drift Nets. And whenever Herding or Mackerel Boats shall commence Drift Net Fishing in any place, or at or near the Coast of Wexford, the Trawl Boats shall depart therefrom, and keep at least three miles distant from the Drift Net Herding or Mackerel Boats.		Third.—That between the 1st May and 1st September, no boat shall have a hand net dredge or other implement for taking Oysters.
Cork Harbour, (20th Oct., 1862.)	THRAMMEL NETS.		Fourth.—Every fisherman shall, on the fishing ground, sell all Oysters, and shall not receive any Oysters of less dimensions than two and a half inches at the greatest diameter thereof, and shall throw back into the Sea all general and fragments of shells as shall pass while engaged in such fishing.
Douglas Bay, (10th July, 1843.)	Prohibiting the use of Thrammel and every other kind of Masted Net, except Bag or other Net for the taking of Salmon, in Douglas Bay, within the land formed as follows, namely, the space lying between a line passing due East and West through Helford Head, and a line passing due East and West through the North-west point of Helvick Head, and a line passing due East and West through the North-east point of Helvick Head, in the St. Waterford, but in the North and East of the line through Helford Head, and to the South and West of the line through Helvick Head, such Thrammel or Masted Net may be set, and remain set in the water from Three o'Clock, p.m., of one day, until Nine o'Clock, a.m., in the following day, during January, March, October, November, and December in each year; and from Five o'Clock, p.m., of one day, to Seven		Third.—All persons prohibited from throwing into the Sea, on any Drift Bed, or Oyster Fishing Ground, the basket of any boat, or any other matter or thing injurious to the Oyster Fishery.
	*		Fourth.—No person shall, between September and December, dredge for, take, or catch any Oysters within the Harbour of Cork.

* A by-law respecting this has been passed by the Inspectors, and is now before the Entry Council for approval.

APPENDIX TO THE REPORT OF THE

APPENDIX,
No. II.
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Abstract of
By-Laws,
Orders, &c.

APPENDIX, NO. II.—continued.

ABSTRACT OF BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., IN FORCE ON 1ST JANUARY, 1874, RELATING TO THE FISHERIES OF IRELAND.

Place affected by By-Law, and date thereof.	Name of By-Law.	Place affected by By-Law, and date thereof.	Name of By-Law.
Tralee Bay, (2nd Nov., 1873.)	First.—That between the 10th day of March and the 1st day of November in any year, being the Close Season for Oysters in the said Bay of Tralee, no boat, or small boat, or Tug, shall have on board any dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters; and if, between the periods aforesaid, there shall be on board any boat, any such dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, the master or owner of such boat shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.	Clew Bay, County Mayo.—continued.	any Oysters dredged or taken during such part of the Close Season shall be forfeited to the person so said or effected for sale, or he loses it in the possession of any person on board, or be used for any other purpose than the regulation or supporting any such net, without any other law as follows: every person so offending shall forfeit all such Oysters, and be subject and liable to the same penalties and forfeitures as by said first-mentioned Act (2 and 3 Vict.) prescribed in cases of offences against the provisions of the said first-mentioned Act for the observance of the Close Season in respect of Oysters.
	Second.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters in said Bay of Tralee, shall call all such Oysters as may be taken or caught, and shall not remove from any fishing ground for Oyster Bed any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half, at the greatest diameter thereof, and shall immediately throw back into the sea all Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells as shall be raised while engaged in such fishing; and any person shall take from any rock, strand, or shore of said Bay of Tralee, any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half, at the greatest diameter thereof, and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.	Cartlough Lough, (17th April, 1863.)	First.—That between the 1st day of March and the 1st day of November in any year, no boat, in the said Lough of Cartlough, shall have on board any dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters; and if, between the periods aforesaid, there shall be on board any boat any such dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, the master or owner of such boat shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Five Pounds.
Adrigole Sound, Clew Bay, & Blasket Bay, (2nd Dec., 1863.)	First.—That between the 1st day of April and the 1st day of October in any year, being the Close Season for Oysters in said Clew Bay, Adrigole Sound, and Blasket Bay, no boat, in said Clew Bay, Adrigole Sound, and Blasket Bay, shall have on board any dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters; and if, between the periods aforesaid, there shall be on board any boat any such dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, the master or owner of such boat shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Five Pounds.	Second.—That between the 1st day of March and the 1st day of November in any year, no boat, in the said Lough of Cartlough, shall have on board any dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters; and if, between the periods aforesaid, there shall be on board any boat any such dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, the master or owner of such boat shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Five Pounds.	
	Second.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters in said Clew Bay, Adrigole Sound, and Blasket Bay, shall call all such Oysters as may be taken or caught, and shall not remove from any fishing ground for Oyster Bed any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half, at the greatest diameter thereof; and any person shall take from any rock, strand, or shore of said Clew Bay, Adrigole Sound, and Blasket Bay, any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half, at the greatest diameter thereof; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.	Third.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters in said Lough of Cartlough, shall call all such Oysters as may be taken or caught; and shall not remove from any fishing ground for Oyster Bed any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half, at the greatest diameter thereof; and any person shall take from any rock, strand, or shore of said Lough of Cartlough, any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half, at the greatest diameter thereof; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.	
	Third.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters in said Clew Bay, Adrigole Sound, and Blasket Bay, shall call all such Oysters as may be taken or caught; and shall not remove from any fishing ground for Oyster Bed any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half, at the greatest diameter thereof; and any person shall take from any rock, strand, or shore of said Clew Bay, Adrigole Sound, and Blasket Bay, any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half, at the greatest diameter thereof; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.	Fourth.—All persons hereby prohibited from throwing into the sea, as any Oyster Bed, or Oyster Fishing Ground, in the said Lough of Cartlough, the shells of any boat, or any other vessel or thing injurious or detrimental to the Oyster Fishery; and all persons using machinery boats, shell, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Five Pounds.	
	Fourth.—All persons hereby prohibited from throwing into the sea, as any Oyster Bed, or Oyster Fishing Ground, in the said Clew Bay, Adrigole Sound, and Blasket Bay, the shells of any boat, or any other vessel or thing injurious or detrimental to the Oyster Fishery; and all persons using machinery boats, shell, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.	Fifth.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters in Galway Bay itself, or on the Fishing Ground, shall call all such Oysters as may be taken or caught, and shall not remove from any Fishing Ground for Oyster Bed any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half at the greatest diameter thereof, and shall immediately throw back into the sea all Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells as shall be raised while engaged in such fishing; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.	
Clew Bay, County Mayo, (1st April, 1863.)	That, for the sole purpose of replenishing and supplying licensed Oyster beds and other Oyster beds, the exclusive property of any person or persons whilst Clew Bay alone, in the County of Mayo, and for no other purpose whatever, it may be lawful for any person to dredge down into Oysters from any natural public bed in the said Clew Bay lying below the level of the low-water mark of spring tides, between the 1st and 10th April and the 26th June and 1st October in each year, such periods being respectively fixed by the Close Time as prescribed herefor for the Oyster Fisheries within the said Clew Bay: Provided always, that if	Salthill Bay, (18th March, 1863.)	any person dredges or takes during such part of the Close Season, shall be bound to return, or sell or effect for sale, or he loses it in the possession of any person on board, or be used for any other purpose than the regulation or supporting any such net, without any other law as follows: every person so offending shall forfeit all such Oysters, and be subject and liable to the same penalties and forfeitures as by said first-mentioned Act (2 and 3 Vict.) prescribed in cases of offences against the provisions of the said first-mentioned Act for the observance of the Close Season in respect of Oysters.

INSPECTORS OF IRISH FISHERIES

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APPENDIX, No. 21.—*continued.*

**ABSTRACT OF BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., IN FORCE ON 1ST JANUARY, 1874, RELATING TO THE
FISHERIES OF IRELAND.**

APPENDIX.
No. 21.

Abstract of
By-Laws,
October 20,

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Name of By-Law.	Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Name of By-Law.
Galway Bay—(see.)	Fourth.—That between Nine o'clock in the Evening of any day and Six o'clock in the Morning of the following day, no boat shall have on board any dredge, net or implement for the taking of Oysters, and if, before the hours aforesaid, there shall be on board any boat any such dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, the Master or Owner of such boat shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Five Pounds.	Cork District, (12th Sept., 1866)	Prohibiting the catching or attempting to catch Salmon or Trout in any Tidal Water in the Cork District with a Spear, Lure, Otter, Stinkhook, Dead Bait, or Gaff, except when the latter instrument may be used solely as auxiliary to angling with rod and line, or for the purpose of removing Fish from any legal Weir or Box by the Owner or Occupier thereof.
South-east Coast of Ireland, from Wicklow Head to Carrick-on-Suir. (1st Sept., 1866.)	Then the Close Times, during which it shall not be lawful to dredge for, take, catch, or destroy any Oysters or Oyster Bed, or of any part of the South-east coast of Ireland, between Wicklow Head and Carrick-on-Suir, shall be between the 12th April and the 1st September in each year.	River Lee, Co. of the City of Cork. (15th January, 1863.)	Prohibiting the catching or attempting to catch Salmon or Trout in any Tidal Water or Fresh Water on the Cork District with any kind of Fishhook, revised in part or in whole with any matter or thing, or otherwise.
Coasts of Dublin, Wicklow and Waterford. (Gated April, 1863.) Approved by His Majesty in Council, 22nd April, 1863.	Prohibiting between the 26th April and 1st September in each year the dredging for, taking, catching, or destroying any Oysters or Oyster Bed in or off any part of the East and South-East Coast of Ireland, within the dimensions of Twenty Miles measured from a straight line drawn from the Eastern point of Larney Head, in the County Dublin, to Carrick-on-Suir, in the County Wexford, exclusive of the extensive Fisheries limits of the Dingle Islands,	River Lee, Co. of the City of Cork. (15th January, 1863.)	Prohibiting, during the Close Season for Salmon, the use of Drift Nets, or any other Net or Weirs used as a Drift Net, having a float-rope and leads or weights affixed thereto, within the following limits, viz.—on the mid-part of the River Lee, above between Patrick's Bridge, in the City of Cork, and a line drawn across the said River Lee, from Blackrock Castle, on the south, to the Western extremity of the Town of Ballycotton, on the Neck.
Kinsale Harbour and Bantry Bay. (2nd August, 1872.)	That all persons fishing for or taking Oysters in any part of the Fishing Grounds of Cork Harbour situated in Kinsale Harbour and Bantry Bay, in the County of Cork, shall call all such Oysters as may be taken or caught, and shall not remove from such Fishing Grounds or Oyster Banks any Oyster or Oyster shell whose dimensions exceed the greatest diameter thereof, but shall immediately throw back into the water all Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid; and any person offending in any respect aforesaid by By-Law shall for each such offence forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.	Anglo-Irish River, (26th Feb., 1860.)	Prohibiting the use of Sets of any kind whatsoever in the tidal part of the river known as the Anglo-Irish River, in the County of Cork, situated between the junction of the Dromoughty or Mill River with the said Anglo-Irish River and the Bridge of Tynagh, all in the Barony of the said District of East Corkery, and County of Cork.
Teelin Estuary. (24th Feb., 1860.)	Prohibiting the use of Nets for the capture of Fish of any kind, with meshes of less than one Inch from knot to knot (as measured along the side of the square, or four inches to be measured all round each mesh), such measurements being taken in the clear when the Net is wet, in the tidal parts of the coast of the County of Donegal, and of the North and South banks from Teelin Head, to Carrig Head, and from Carrig Head to Clogher Head, and from Clogher Head to Malin Head, all in the Barony of Donegal, and County of Donegal.	River Shannon, (26th Feb., 1863.)	Prohibiting Net Fishing in that part of the River Shannon between Walkley Bridge and the Railway Bridge, between 1st June and 22nd February.
River Liffey, (15th Jan., 1863.)	Prohibiting the casting, or attempting to catch Salmon with Net of greater length than 50 yards, in that part of the River Liffey which is situated between the two harbours known as the Island Bridge Harbour and a line drawn due North from Poolbeg Lighthouses.	River Shannon, (26th Nov., 1863.)	First.—Prohibiting, between the 20th day of July and 1st day of November in each year, the use of Drift Nets, or any other Net or Weirs used as a Drift Net, having a float-rope and leads or weights affixed thereto, within the following limits, viz.—on that part of the River Shannon situated between the Lax Well, and a line drawn due North and South across the said River Shannon, within the Western extremity of Grangefield.
River Slaney, Co. Wexford. (25th March, 1863; 20th March, 1865.)	Prohibiting during the Close Season for Salmon, the use of Nets of any kind whatsoever, between Farnsberg Bridge and the Town of Farnsborough.	River Shannon and Magie. (26th June, 1863.)	Second.—Prohibiting Drift Nets for the capture of Fish of any kind, of a mesh less than one and three-quarters inches from knot to knot, to be measured along the side of the square, or seven inches to be measured all round each mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear when the Net is wet, in the tidal parts of the River Shannon, or in the tidal parts of any of the Rivers flowing into the said River Shannon.
Bandon District, (26th Feb., 1863.)	Prohibiting the casting, or attempting to catch Salmon with Net of less size than seven and three-quarters inches from knot to knot, between Farnsberg Bridge and the Town of Farnsborough.	River Slaney, (26th May, 1863.)	Prohibiting the shooting of Fowl in that part of River Slaney between Farnsberg Bridge and Slaney Bridge, and also in Magie Magie.
Blackborough District, Co. Cork, beginning (26th May, 1863.)	Prohibiting the use of Nets for the capture of Fish with Meshes of one Inch from knot to knot (as measured along the side of the square, or four inches to be measured all round each mesh), such measurements being taken in the clear, when the Net is wet, within the Waters In, and Rivers running through the Townships of Blackborough, in the County of Cork.—Provided that no Net having a less Mesh than one inch and three-quarters from knot to knot, shall be used in the said Rivers during the Months of April, May, and June.	Lough Eske, River Slaney. (25th August, 1863.)	Prohibiting the Flushing for Salmon or Trout by any means whatsoever, within a space of Twenty Yards from the Wall Wall of Tarnanacreevy, on the River Slaney.
	Prohibiting the use of Nets for the capture of Fish with Meshes of one Inch from knot to knot (as measured along the side of the square, or four inches to be measured all round each mesh), such measurements being taken in the clear, when the Net is wet, within the Waters In, and Rivers running through the Townships of Blackborough, in the County of Cork.—Provided that no Net having a less Mesh than one inch and three-quarters from knot to knot, shall be used in the said Rivers during the Months of April, May, and June.	River Fergus, (26th June, 1863.)	Permitting the use of Nets in Lough Eske, having a mesh of five inches in the round, measured when the Net is wet.
		River Malgoa, (27th Oct., 1864.)	Prohibiting the Fishing for Salmon or Trout by any means whatsoever, within a space of Twenty Yards from the Wall Wall of Eask, on the River Fergus.
		Elliskerry District, (26th Feb., 1863.)	Prohibiting the use of Drift Nets between Ferry Drawbridge and the old Bridge of Adare.
			Prohibiting the existing, or attempting to catch Salmon in any tidal water with a Spear, Lyster, Otter, Stinkhook, Drift-Drift, or Gaff, except when the latter instrument may be used solely as auxiliary to angling with rod and line, or for the purpose of removing fish from any legal Weir or Box by the owner or occupier thereof.

APPENDIX, NO. 21—continued.

APPENDICES,
No. 21.
Abstract of
By-Laws,
Orders, &c.

ABSTRACT OF BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., IN FORCE ON 1ST JANUARY, 1874, RELATING TO THE
FISHERIES OF IRELAND.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Name of By-Law.	Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Name of By-Law.
Carrickfergus Estuary, (22nd Oct., 1858.)	Prohibiting, during the Salmon Glass Session, the use of Drift-Nets having a Measure and ends or weights added thereto, in the Estuary of Carrickfergus inside the Bar 1 inch.	Culdaff District, (17th Oct., 1873.)	Prohibiting netting or attempting to catch Salmon in any of the tidal or fresh waters of District.
Lough Neagh, (22nd April, 1865, and 24th Feb., 1865.)	Permitting Pollers to be taken by Ternorial or Set-Net composed of Thread or Yarn of a fine texture, not less than two inches to the pound weight, doubled and twisted with a mesh of not less than one inch from knot to knot, from the 1st of March to the 25th September.	Westford District, Derry Water, and River Derry, (22nd Oct., 1873.)	Permitting use of Net for the capture of Fish, having Meshes of one inch from knot to knot to be measured along the side of the square, or four sides, to be measured all round each mesh, such measurements being taken in the place where the Net is wet, in the rivers and streams following, that is to say, in the Derry Water, from its source near Kilkeelney to Antrimbridge Bridge, with the streams flowing into same from Moyne Branch through Ballinplie, and the Tynanaboy River; and in the Grooma, Shielagh, and Derry River, from the bounds of the County Cavan, flowing past Tramore by Ballylough in the bounds of the County Westmeath, with the small streams flowing into that portion of the said river, all from time to time existing in the County Wicklow, for and during the months of May, June, July, and August, in each year.
Lough Neagh, (22nd Feb., 1865.)	Prohibiting the use of Drift-Net for the capture of Fish.	Wexford District, (22nd Oct., 1873.)	Permitting use of Net for the capture of Fish, having Meshes of one inch from knot to knot to be measured along the side of the square, or four sides, to be measured all round each mesh, such measurements being taken in the place where the Net is wet, in the tidal portion of the Petrie River, situated below Petrie Bridge in the County of Wexford.
Galway District, (12th Sept., 1865.)	Prohibiting the use of the Instrument, commonly called Snareback or Snatch, or any other such instrument, in River Orney, Lough Corrib, or Mask, or their Tributaries.	Limerick District, River Blackwater, (22nd Oct., 1873.)	Prohibiting the catching or attempting to catch Salmon in any Tidal or Fresh Water in the Galway District with any kind of Pole-hook, unless in part or in whole without any master or thong, as hereunder.
Clare and Galway-Galt- way or Fethardmore Upper Rivers, Co. Galway, (22nd Dec., 1862.)	Prohibiting the use of Nets of any kind whatsoever in any part of the Rivers known as the Clare and the Clare-Galtway or Tuaghmore River, in the County of Galway, above the junction of the said Rivers with Lough Corrib, in the County of Galway.	Fingal District, (16th Dec., 1873.)	Prohibiting the use of Drift-Net of greater length than 250 yards in the tidal portion of the River Blackwater, situated in the Counties of Waterford and Cork.
Ossory River, Co. Mayo, (12th May, 1865.)	Prohibiting the removal of gravel or sand from any part of the bed of the Ossory River, in the County of Mayo, where the spawning of Salmon or Trout may take place.	Roscommon River, (16th Feb., 1873.)	Prohibiting the use of Drift-Net in the Tidal parts of River Fergus, County Clare.
Gwendaff or Bally- owen, Gwendaff and Maudlin Rivers, (22nd Sept., 1863.)	Permitting the use of Nets with Meshes of one and a half inches from knot to knot (to be measured along the side of the square, or five inches to be measured all round each mesh, such measurements being taken in the place where the Net is wet), within one mile of the said Rivers Gwendaff or Ballyowen, Gwendaff and Maudlin, as far above the mouth as desired, during or much of the Month of June, July, and August, and so narrow at any time may form part of the Open Session, for the capture of Salmon or Trout, with Net, in the said Rivers.	Roscommon River, (16th Feb., 1873.)	Prohibiting use of Nets with meshes of one inch from knot to knot in tidiness of River Erne.
Lough Neagh, (22nd Feb., 1873.)	Prohibiting the catching or attempting to catch Salmon in Lough Neagh, with any kind of Fish-hook covered in gum or in whole, or uncoated.	Waterford Harbour, (16th Feb., 1873.)	Prohibiting fishing of Haddock, Waterford Harbour and mouth of River as defined, between twelve o'clock noon on Friday and six o'clock on Saturday morning, and between six o'clock Monday morning and twelve o'clock noon same day in each week during Open Session.
Curraun or Water- ville River— Waterville Well, (7th March, 1873.)	Permitting the space between the Bars or Rafts of the Islands, and of the Hook or spars of the Waterville Well to be one and a quarter inches apart.	Lough Neagh, (22nd Feb., 1873.)	Permitting poller to be taken by manual rods of one inch from knot to knot, between 1st February and 31st October.
Teek River, (22nd Feb., 1873.)	Repealing Definition of Both River Estuary as used by the late Special Commissioners on the Watercourse, 1864.	River Foyle, (22nd Feb., 1873.)	Permitting the use of Nets with meshes of one inch from knot to knot in Lough Foyle and tidal parts of River.
Rivers in Bally- District, (7th March, 1873.)	Permitting use of Nets of a Mesh of one and a quarter inches from knot to knot (to be measured along the side of the square, or five inches to be measured all round each mesh, such measurements being taken in the place where the Net is wet), in the tidal waters of the Bally District, which comprises the whole of the sea along the coast between Bally Head in the County Cork and Crosshaven in the same County, and around any Islands or Rocks situated in any of the said Rivers, and the whole of the tidal portions of the several Rivers and their Tributaries branching out therefrom.	Baconcourt Lakes and Strangford Lough, (22nd April, 1873.)	Permitting the use of Nets for the capture of Fish, other than Salmon and Trout, with meshes of half an inch from knot to knot.
Ballina District, (22nd May, 1873.)	Permitting use of Nets with Meshes of one and a quarter inches from knot to knot (to be measured along the side of the square, or five inches to be measured all round each mesh, such measurements being taken in the place where the Net is wet).	Shane's or Glenshane, Maghera, or Down- patrick, Down, and Carlingford Lough, (22nd June, 1873.)	Prohibiting use of all Nets, save Landing-Nets, as auxiliary to rods and lines in fresh-water portions of said Rivers.
Waterford District, Cromac River, (22nd July, 1873.)	Permitting use of Nets with Meshes of one inch from knot to knot (to be measured along the side of the square, or four inches to be measured all round each mesh, such measurements being taken in the place where the Net is wet).	Boy River and Tr- ibutaries, (22nd Feb., 1873.)	Prohibiting use of all Nets, except Landing-Nets, as auxiliary to rods and lines in part of South Channel between George IV Bridge and Four's Weir.
	Permitting use of Nets with Meshes of one inch from knot to knot (to be measured along the side of the square, or four inches to be measured all round each mesh, such measurements being taken in the place where the Net is wet).	Mulroy River, (22nd March, 1873.)	Prohibiting angling for Trout during April and May in each year—Lough Conn, and Coffey accepted.
	Permitting use of all Nets, except Landing-Nets, as auxiliary to rods and lines, above Kellsbridge bridge before Adare.	Lough Derg, (22nd March, 1873.)	Permitting use of Net with meshes of half an inch from knot to knot, for capture of Fish.
	Prohibiting having Net for capture of Salmon or Trout on board any Col or Oar-boat between mouth of River Shannon and Walkley Bridge, in the city of Limerick, or in tidal parts of any river flowing into the said River Shannon, between mid-point to between the hours of Nine o'clock on Saturday morning and Three o'clock on Monday morning; or between Walkley Bridge and the Newgate Weir at Killane, in the County of Clare, between Eight o'clock on Saturday morning and Four o'clock on Monday morning.	River Shannon, (1st March, 1873.)	Prohibiting having Net for capture of Salmon or Trout on board any Col or Oar-boat between mouth of River Shannon and Walkley Bridge, in the city of Limerick, or in tidal parts of any river flowing into the said River Shannon, between mid-point to between the hours of Nine o'clock on Saturday morning and Three o'clock on Monday morning; or between Walkley Bridge and the Newgate Weir at Killane, in the County of Clare, between Eight o'clock on Saturday morning and Four o'clock on Monday morning.

INSPECTORS OF IRISH FISHERIES.

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APPENDIX, No. 21.—continued.
ABSTRACT OF BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., IN FORCE ON 1ST JANUARY, 1874, RELATING TO THE
FISHERIES OF IRELAND.

APPENDIX,
No. 21.Abstract of
By-Laws,
Orders, &c.

Place affected by By-Law and Date thereof.	Name of By-Law.	Place affected by By-Law and Date thereof.	Name of By-Law
Dundalk District, (26th April, 1872.)	Prohibiting to catch or attempting to catch Salmon or Trout with any Net of greater length than 300 Yards on that part of the sea Coast situated between Clough Head and Belgrave Point, in the County of Louth.	Bandon River, (1st Jan., 1872.)	Prohibiting for the space of two years, from the 1st January, 1872, the use of all Nets, except Landing Nets so as not likely to tangle with Rod and Line for the capture of Salmon or Trout, in any part of the Bandon River or its tributaries, above a line drawn across said River at right angles with the River's course from the northern point of the bay at the mouth of the Creek between the Two Roads of Black House and Oldmarket to a point on the opposite shore in the Township of Ahern.
Erne River, (1st June, 1872.)	Prohibiting the capture of Fish of any description with the instruments commonly called and known by the name of the Spinehook, or any other instrument of the like nature or design during the months of January, February, and March in each year, in that part of the River Erne situated between the Falls of Bellanaboy and a place known as south across the River, from the point of Carrick-on-Suir, down to the point of Carrick-on-Suir, down to the Western point of the Macnab, or Wilkes Island, to the opposite Bank, all in the County of Fermanagh.	Dundalk District, (26th June, 1872.)	Prohibiting the catching or attempting to catch Salmon in very Tidal Water of District between Dunree Point and Bellister's Point, in the County of Louth, within Spur, Layer, Oron, Stricklow, Dowdow, or Glan, except when the latter may be used valid, as auxiliary to angling with Rod and Line, or for passing fish over any legal Weir or Box by the Owner or Occupier thereof.
River Slaney, or Lower River, (26th June, 1872.)	Prohibiting the use of Nets for the capture of Fish with Nets of any kind from bank to bank to be measured along the side of the river, or four inches to be measured all round across the river, such measurements being taken in the dark, when the Net is wet, within six miles of the River Slaney, or Lower, in the County of Donegal, or ten miles the mouth of said river as defined.		

APPENDIX, No. 22.

RIVERS, THE TIDAL AND FRESH WATER BOUNDARIES of which have been defined.

APPENDIX,
No. 22.

River.	Boundary.	Date.
Suir,	A line drawn across river at mid-stream part of the Greenvale Weir,	1st March, 1866.
Nore,	The Lambeg Bridge,	1st March, 1866.
Burrow,	The lower Weir or Dam used for mitigation purposes, near St. Malachy's, in county Cork,	1st March, 1866.
Slaney,	The Weir or Dam known as the Gethalley Mill Weir,	1st April, 1866.
Foyne,	The Bridge commonly known as the New Bridge, immediately below the Club House, at Bally,	1st April, 1866.
Liffey,	The Weir or Dam so called river known as the Island Bridge Weir,	1st August, 1866.
Mauger,	The Bridge across river immediately outside and beyond of the Adare Demense,	1st August, 1866.
Lee,	The Weir or Dam at the Water Works of Cork, known as the Water Works Weir,	1st August, 1866.
Bandon,	The Bridge at Bantry, known as the Bantry Bridge,	1st January, 1866.
Carragh,	The Carragh Bridge, being the bridge immediately beyond of the Salmon Weir,	1st January, 1866.
Louisa,	The shallow at the head of the Pool, commonly called the Cat Pool,	1st July, 1866.
Wahan,	A straight line drawn across river at right angles with its course at the boundary between the townlands of Gortlara and Ballipatton,	20th July, 1866.
Moy,	The foot of the falls immediately below the Weir at Ballylin,	20th July, 1866.
Inch,	Adare Bridge,	1st February, 1866.
Slaney,	Eastoverly Bridge,	1st February, 1866.
Boyne,	Eastern Point of Grove Island at Oldbridge,	1st April, 1866.
Eske,	Post Bridge there Donegal Bridge,	17th July, 1866.
Slamna,	The Castle Bridge near Newcastle,	22d August, 1866.
Deel or Antrim,	Arlington Bridge,	25th November, 1872.
Hill or Garregan,	The Hill Dam above Vicente Bridge, in town of Sligo,	11th February, 1872.
Fium,	The Railway Bridge across mid River,	16th May, 1872.
Ogmore or Bally-	The Ballyholme Bridge on the High Road,	1st June, 1872.
Toker,	Carrow's Bridge,	1st June, 1872.
Monaghan or Dom-	Woolas Bridge at Dominick Hill,	1st June, 1872.
Shane or Connel,	Shane Bridge,	1st June, 1872.
Carrighey,	Carrighey Bridge,	1st June, 1872.
Adrigole,	Adrigole Bridge,	1st June, 1872.
Glen,	Lysa's Weir,	22d May, 1872.
Dun,	Willowes Weir,	22d May, 1872.

APPENDIX TO THE REPORT OF THE

APPENDIX, No. 23.

A SUMMARY of CERTIFICATES for Fixed Engines issued by the late Special Commissioners for Irish Fisheries and the Inspectors of Irish Fisheries, up to 1st January, 1874.

CERTIFICATES											Sole Fish.	Bag Net.	Fly Nets.	Hand Lines.	Shore Walker	Trawl Fish.	Total	REMARKS
Total issued to 1st January, 1874,											-	-	-	-	-	-	118	
Issued by Special Commissioners,											-	22	2	0	0	-	24	
- Inspectors of Irish Fisheries having declared legal by Special Commissioners,											-	0	-	-	-	-	0	
- Inspectors for those declared legal by Court of Queen's Bench on appeal from decision of Special Commissioners,											24	2	-	-	-	-	26	
- Inspectors for Engines declared legal by Court on appeal from decision of Magistrates,											-	-	-	-	-	0	0	
- Inspectors for Engines found by them to be legal,											12	0	-	-	-	11	13	
Total,											47	22	2	0	0	16	118	

These 118 certificates issued up to 1st January, 1874, represent—
 64 sole nets,
 22 bag nets,
 1 fly net,
 2 hand lines,
 2 trawls,
 11 fixed drift nets.
 Total, 188 fixed engines for which certificates have been unissued.

APPENDIX, No. 24.

RETURN of the Number of Prosecutions and Convictions for Breaches of the Fishery Laws during the year 1873.

WEEKS.	District.	Number of vessels触犯.	Number of vessels触犯.	Convictions.										Amount of Fines	REMARKS					
				Pounding trawl.	Brake or other traps.	Fishing without license.	Fishing using other traps.	Overfishing and dredging.	Using dredge and dredging.	Using gill net and gill nets.	Using trawl and trawls.	Fishing without permit.	Using drift net and drift nets.	Fishing at prohibited time.	Using prohibited gill net.	Fishing in several districts.	Pounding without traps.	Herring marketing.		
1	Dublin.	4	4	-	-	-	-	2	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	
2	Wexford.	24	29	-	-	12	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	22	
3	Waterford.	239	212	-	-	85	15	27	3	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	102	218
4	Limerick.	163	210	2	28	4	22	0	18	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	210	216
5	Cork.	23	24	3	84	1	21	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	24	24
6	El. B. & C.	25	18	4	7	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	27	0
7	Bantry.	2	2	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0
8	Kinsale.	11	18	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	22	22
9	Kilkenny.	20	27	0	1	0	2	2	0	1	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	15	0
10	Limerick.	20	22	-	22	6	22	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	20	0
11	Galway.	20	19	-	3	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	20	0
12	Tullamore.	13	18	-	-	3	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	40	0
13	Dungarvan.	28	19	-	7	-	2	2	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	49	0
14	Dolin.	22	25	-	28	-	7	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	55	0
15	Ballymote.	8	8	-	6	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	8	0
16	Galway.	18	21	6	1	-	3	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	38	12
17	Letticeberry.	0	0	-	4	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	14	0
18	Londonderry.	2	7	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	33	0
19	Cahersiveen.	167	200	236	28	4	2	1	6	0	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	127	211
20	Ballynally.	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	Drogheda.	39	33	8	9	1	1	7	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	38	2
22	Dundalk.	46	44	21	2	2	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	38	2
	TOTAL.	425	517	219	273	42	122	12	32	39	56	11	2	2	37	-	39	0	1,018	2,2

Of this sum of £1,018 2s. ad. **The Exchequer** the Lord Lieutenant, on remittance for the amount due, has remitted £1,004 4s.

Agreements of Traders for Fishery Protection.—As for the protection of the fixed and inland fisheries, and Viz., art. 21, no. 2, of every sum of money levied on a fine or rates of breach of the Fishery laws shall be paid to the person bringing the offender to justice; the remainder shall be paid to the Board of Conservators of the district in which the offence was committed.

INSPECTORS OF IRISH FISHERIES.

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APPENDIX, No. 25.

DELIVERIES OF SALMON at Billingsgate Market during 1873.

APPENDIX,
No. 25.

	1872.	No. of Boxes.		1873.		No. of Boxes.
Scotch,	.	22,928	Scotch,	.	.	28,317
Irish,	.	5,258	Irish,	.	.	8,995
English and Welsh,	.	1,310	English and Welsh,	.	.	1,471
Berwick,	.	1,376	Berwick,	.	.	1,764
Dutch,	.	942	Dutch,	.	.	1,165
Norway,	.	362	Norway,	.	.	436
Sweden,	.	984	Sweden,	.	.	875
Total,	.	32,586	Total,	.	.	43,532

SUMMARY of the quantity of FISH exported to England, consigned from the Irish Fisheries, from the 1st January to the 31st December, 1873.

Town.	Salmon.		Herring.		Mackerel.	Cod.
	No. of Boxes.	No. of Boxes.	No. of Boxes.	No. of Boxes.		
London,	8,964	18,060	28,268	12,632		
Nottingham,	1,971	3,204	2,683	6,234		
Bradford,	1,783	6,003	3,260	1,071		
Manchester,	6,982	18,776	3,260	8,357		
Sheffield,	1,980	8,356	4,200	1,227		
Wolverhampton,	1,600	4,654	4,200	1,809		
Leeds,	1,986	5,000	3,760	5,476		
Liverpool,	9,719	15,872	8,773	7,301		
Birmingham,	5,287	11,783	4,221	4,049		
Total, 1872,	40,930	100,041	71,254	46,855		
Total, 1873,	37,381	96,965	68,108	39,923		
Balance,	18,918	4,058	3,118	17,658		

RETURN of the quantity of Herrings and other Fish captured and brought into Courtown Harbour during the year 1873.

Fish—Herrings,	.	.	.	2,711 dozen.
" Oysters,	.	.	.	1,036 barrels.
" Cod,	.	.	.	50 dozen.
" Soles,	.	.	.	500 pieces.
" Pilchards,	.	.	.	3,000 "

RETURN of FISH carried over the Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Railway, during the Year ending 31st December, 1873.

Description of Fish.	No.		Tons	cwt	qrs	lbs
	Salmons and Trout,	In baskets,				
White or Coarse Fish,	In boxes,	.	489	16	2	22
" " "	In baskets,	.	446	27	8	12
" " "	In packages,	.	321	27	6	5
" " "	In boxes and baskets,	.	580	38	11	0
Oysters,	In bags,	.	10,082	1,199	10	0
Total,			3,701	366	8	0
			16,329	1,074	1	0

RETURN of FISH conveyed by the Great Southern and Western Railway Company, during the Year ending 31st December, 1873.

From all Stations during the year 1873, Salmon and Trout, 355 tons; White or Coarse Fish, 2,162 tons.

RETURN of FISH conveyed by the Waterford and Central of Ireland Railway Company, during the year ending 31st December, 1873.

From what Stations.	White or Coarse Fish.		Total, cwt, qrs, lbs	Salmon and Trout.		Weight.
	Boxes.	Barrels.		Boxes.	Barrels.	
Waterford,	-	-	336	137	137	12
Thomasstown,	-	27	0 3 0 12	-	-	—
Kilkenny,	-	46	0 12 2 7	-	-	—
Total,	-	75	0 2 2 12	116	187	12 4 1 8

APPENDIX TO THE REPORT OF THE

APPENDIX,
No. 25.

APPENDIX, No. 25—continued.

RETURN of FISH conveyed over the Waterford and Limerick Railway, during the Year ending
31st December, 1873.

From what Station	White or Coarse Fish.		Weight	Salmon and Trout.		Weight.
	Bucks.	Buckets.		Bucks.	Buckets.	
Limerick,	541	1	Total wt. qrs. lbs.	633	1,364	Total wt. qrs. lbs.
Caher,	-	-	44 4 1 8	singl. lots,	134 6 1 11	
Glosson,	-	-	-	267	50	10 2 3
Gurwick,	-	-	-	-	-	5 2 1 16
Hilltown,	-	-	-	-	-	5 4 1 0
Total,	541	1	44 4 1 8	633	2,065	165 3 1 0

RETURN of FISH conveyed by the Waterford and Tramore Railway Company during the year
ending 31st December, 1873.

During the summer months small quantities, say, from 2 cwt. to 50 cwt. daily, pass over the line—principally hake, cod, and mackerel—amounting to, say, 12 tons during the whole year.

RETURN of FISH conveyed by the Limerick and Foynes Railway Company, during the year ending
31st December, 1873.

Date, and from what Station.	Salmon and Trout.		Weight
	Bucks.	Buckets.	
February. Foynes,	25	-	Total wt. qrs. lbs.
March. "	52	-	2 3 0 12
April. "	55	-	7 9 2 0
May. "	265	-	37 1 0 0
June. "	122	-	11 18 1 0
July. "	746	-	70 6 0 0
August. "	601	-	32 13 0 0
"	64	-	5 3 0 0
Total,	3,937	-	186 13 0 12

RETURN of FISH conveyed by the Limerick and Ennis Railway Company, during the year ending
31st December, 1873.

Date, and from what Station.	White or Coarse Fish.		Weight
	Bucks.	Buckets.	
August 22. Ennis,	8	-	Total wt. qrs. lbs.
" 23. "	8	-	0 12 1 16
September 22.	1	-	0 12 1 16
" 23. "	2	-	0 1 2 7
" 24. "	1	-	0 3 0 0
October 1.	1	-	0 3 2 12
" 2.	1	-	0 1 2 3
" 7.	1	-	0 1 2 6
" 13.	4	-	0 6 1 6
" 14.	3	-	0 4 3 15
" 15.	3	-	0 4 12 27
" 20.	2	-	0 3 1 23
" 21.	2	-	0 1 2 0
November 1.	2	-	0 1 2 4
" 8.	2	-	0 1 2 0
" 14.	2	-	0 1 1 19
" 15.	1	-	0 1 2 0
" 20.	1	-	0 1 2 0
December 12.	1	-	0 1 2 0
" 15.	1	-	0 1 2 0
" 17.	1	-	0 1 1 16
Total,	48	-	3 6 1 13

RETURN of FISH conveyed to Athlone and Limerick by the Athlone and Ennis Junction Railway
Company, during the year ending 31st December, 1873.

From what Station.	White or Coarse Fish.	Total wt. qrs. lbs.
Athlone,	72 buckets,	0 0 1 23

APPENDIX, No. 25—continued.

APPENDIX,
No. 25.

RETURN of FISH conveyed to Limerick by the Limerick, Castleconnell, and Killaloe Railway Company, during the year ending 31st December, 1873.

From what Station.	White or Coarse Fish.	Tons	cwt.	qrs.	Ibs.	Salmon and Trout.	ewt.	qrs.	Ibs.
Castleconnell,	420 Scones.	24	8	0	0	45 bushels.	12	0	0

RETURN of FISH conveyed by the Cork and Kinsale Junction Railway Company from Kinsale Station, during the year ending 31st December, 1873.

Description of Fish.	Tons cwt. qrs. Ibs.	Description of Fish.	Tons cwt. qrs. Ibs.
Turbot,	0 3 0 0	Gurnet,	—
Plaice,	—	Seal,	1 16 0 0
Sole,	—	Pellock,	—
Haddock,	—	Mullet,	—
Cod,	2 11 0 0	Sprat,	8 14 0 0
Whiting,	1 7 0 0	Lobster,	8 15 0 15
Hake,	160 5 0 0	Oysters,	6 11 0 0
Medieval,	1,105 18 0 0	Holyhead,	6 4 0 0
Herring,	69 12 0 0	Whiting,	12 1 0 0
Pinfish,	38 12 0 0	Eels,	0 9 0 0
Ling,	6 4 0 0		
Bream,	1 9 0 0		
			1,515 5 0 16

RETURN of FISH conveyed to Cork by the Trains and Steamers of the Cork, Blackrock, and Passage Railway Company, during the year ending 31st December, 1873.

Queenstown, from 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1873, 1,000 bushels of White or Coarse Fish, estimated at 50 lbs. each.

Note.—Large quantities of Salmon are taken as personal luggage by the families of officers from Blackrock to Cork during the winter, but of which no account is kept so such luggage is unaccounted for.

RETURN of FISH conveyed to Strabane by the Finn Valley Railway Company, during the year ending 31st December, 1873.

Date, and from what Station.	Salmon and Trout.		Weight
	Bones.	Bushels.	
May 21. Stancer,	—	1	Tons cwt. qrs. Ibs.
" 20.	—	1	0 1 0 0
June 10.	—	1	0 0 3 0
" 11.	—	1	0 0 3 0
" 17.	—	2	0 2 0 0
" 20.	—	4	0 5 0 0
" 23.	—	3	0 2 0 0
" 24.	—	1	0 0 1 0
" 25.	—	6	0 7 0 0
" 27.	—	1	0 1 0 0
July 2.	—	10	0 37 0 0
" 3.	—	6	0 6 0 0
" 4.	—	3	0 1 0 0
" 7.	—	2	0 2 0 0
" 8.	—	5	0 6 2 0
" 11.	—	4	0 4 2 0
" 15.	—	—	0 5 0 0
" 16.	—	4	0 8 2 0
" 22.	—	2	0 1 0 0
" 25.	—	1	0 2 0 0
Aug. 1.	—	1	0 3 2 0
" 5.	—	1	0 1 0 0
" 12.	—	1	0 0 2 0
" 20.	—	1	0 0 2 0
Oct. 16.	—	2	0 1 0 0
" 21.	—	1	0 0 2 0
	TOTAL.	7	62 4 6 3 0

APPENDIX TO THE REPORT OF THE

APPENDIX,
No. 25.

APPENDIX, No. 25—continued.

RETURN OF FISH conveyed from the undermentioned Stations of the Dublin and Belfast Junction Railway Company, during the year ending 31st December, 1873.

Date, and from what Stations.	White or Common Fish.		Weight.	Salmon and Trout.		Weight.
	Bones.	Baskets.		Bones.	Baskets.	
1873.						
January:			Tons cwt. qrs. lbs.			Tons cwt. qrs. lbs.
Castleblaykin,	-	-	-	2	9	-
February:						
Drogheda,	-	-		11	11	-
Castleblaykin,	-	-		7	5	-
Dundalk,	-	-		3	3	-
March:						
Drogheda,	-	-		4	21	-
Castleblaykin,	-	-		5	9	-
Dundalk,	-	-		5	6	-
April:						
Drogheda,	-	-		5	25	-
Dundalk,	-	-		4	-	-
Castleblaykin,	-	-		2	6	-
Dundalk,	-	-		2	5	-
May:						
Drogheda,	-	-		1	44	-
Dundalk,	-	-		2	-	-
Castleblaykin,	-	-		6	8	-
June:						
Drogheda,	-	-		10	20	-
Dundalk,	-	-		7	-	-
Castleblaykin,	-	-		4	1	-
July:						
Drogheda,	-	-		17	34	-
Dundalk,	-	-		22	2	-
Castleblaykin,	-	-		8	2	-
August:						
Drogheda,	-	-		20	14	-
Dundalk,	-	-		3	1	-
September:						
Dundalk,	-	1		-	-	-
Total,		1		143	229	-

SUMMARY OF WEIGHTS.

Dundalk,	-	-	0	1	0	0	-	-	1	17	2	24
Castleblaykin,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	9	2	0
Dundalk,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	15	2	0
Drogheda,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	5	0	11
Total,		-	0	1	0	0	-	-	20	11	2	16

RETURN OF FISH conveyed by the Belfast and Northern Counties Railway Company, during the year ending 31st December, 1873.

From what Stations.	White or Common Fish.		Salmon and Trout.		Weight.
	Bones.	Baskets.	Bones.	Baskets.	
Belfast,	1,459	7	-	-	Tons cwt. qrs. lbs.
Carryduff,	-	922	-	-	
Ardagh,	-	922	-	-	
Moneymore,	-	10	-	-	
Clockmore,	-	10	-	-	
Belmullet,	-	-	-	-	
Coleraine,	146	56	900	29	-
Fintstown,	285	13	106	-	
Portrush,	246	63	1,073	-	
Magligan,	64	9	157	1	
Newtownabbey,	13	-	132	-	
Londonderry,	29	0	1,700	4	
Toome,	5,371	33	61	120	
Total,	9,163	1,390	4,418	359	

APPENDIX,
No. 25—continued.APPENDIX.
No. 25.

RETURN of FISH conveyed by the Belfast and County Down Railway Company, during the year ending 31st December, 1873.

Date, and from what Stations.	White or Coarse Fish and Herrings.		Weight.
	Bones.	Buckets.	
From 1st January to 31st December, 1873:—			Tons cwt. qrs. lbs.
Douglashead,	-	-	8 19 0 0
Cromore,	-	-	5 2 0 0
Dowsepatrick,	-	-	1,262 9 1 0
Newcastle, county Down,	-	-	136 4 3 0
Total for 12 months ending 31st December, 1873,	-	-	1,618 14 2 0

RETURN of FISH conveyed to Londonderry by the Londonderry and Lough Swilly Railway Company, during the year ending 31st December, 1873.

Date, and from what Stations.	White or Coarse Fish.		Weight.	Salmon and Trout.		Weight.
	Bones and Buckets.	Buckets and Casks.		Bones and Buckets.	Buckets and Casks.	
1873.			Tons cwt. qrs. lbs.			
1st January to 31st December:—						
Dunlin,	295	62	25 5 2 0	-	14	3 3 0 0
Bansha,	111	70	10 18 1 0	35	-	
Total,	437	132	37 1 3 0	35	14	3 3 0 0

RETURN of FISH conveyed by the Newry, Warrenpoint, and Rostrevor Railway Company, during the year ending 31st December, 1873.

From what Stations.	White or Coarse Fish.		Weight.
	Bones.	Buckets.	
Down,	314	-	Tons cwt. qrs. lbs.
Armagh,	3	9	23 12 0 0
Dublin,	5	-	0 6 0 0
Dundalk,	30	-	0 2 2 0
Portadown,	64	-	2 16 0 0
Markethill,	1	-	7 19 0 0
Total,	635	9	0 0 0 0

RETURN of FISH conveyed by the Enniskillen, Bandoon, and Sligo Railway Company, during the year ending 31st December, 1873.

From what Stations.	White or Coarse Fish.		Weight.	Salmon and Trout.		Weight.
	Bones.	Buckets.		Bones.	Buckets.	
Borderrane,	60	141	Tons cwt. qrs. lbs.	-	187	7 17 3 24
Ballynahinch,	57	58	0 0 2 22	1,274	-	114 10 0 0
Ballylack,	699	-	0 0 2 0	-	-	—
Fetting,	53	19	0 0 0 0	-	-	—
Total,	829	918	72 5 3 5	1,607	187	102 7 3 24

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APPENDIX, No. 23—continued.

BUREAU OF FISH conveyed by the Ulster Railway Company, during the year ending 31st December, 1873.

Date, and from what Station.	White or Coarse Fish.			Weight.	Salmon and Trout Boxes.	Weight.
	Boxes.	Barrels.	Barls.			
1873.						
MORNA:						
February,	100	—	—	12 12 2 0	—	—
March,	105	—	—	7 14 1 14	—	—
April,	55	—	—	9 17 2 10	—	—
May,	122	—	9	11 12 0 21	—	—
June,	35	—	15	8 17 3 0	—	—
July,	90	—	29	7 18 1 3	—	—
August,	31	—	22	4 2 15 15	—	—
September,	17	—	24	5 3 2 0	—	—
October,	8	—	10	0 18 0 2	—	—
LEEDS:						
February,	—	—	—	—	109	8 12 3 5
March,	—	—	—	—	31	4 5 1 14
April,	—	—	—	—	19	2 9 2 25
May,	—	—	—	—	35	2 8 0 1
June,	—	—	—	—	10	0 22 0 22
July,	—	—	—	—	29	2 7 1 10
August,	—	—	—	—	19	2 2 0 22
October,	—	—	—	—	3	0 3 1 0
PENRISDOWNS:						
January,	—	—	—	—	—	—
March,	2	—	—	0 0 0 0	—	—
April,	5	—	—	0 4 0 14	—	—
RICKMILL:						
August,	—	—	—	0 2 1 0	—	—
MORLAWAN:						
September,	5	5	—	0 14 2 0	—	—
CLORES:						
February,	15	—	—	1 0 2 0	—	—
March,	1	2	—	0 15 0 0	—	—
May,	—	—	—	0 0 2 27	—	—
August,	—	3	—	0 2 0 0	—	—
October,	3	—	—	0 11 0 0	—	—
December,	9	—	—	0 4 3 0	—	—
Total,	200	15	132	39 1 3 22	285	91 13 0 14

BUREAU OF FISH conveyed by the Portadown, Dungannon, and Omagh Junction Railway Company, during the year ending 31st December, 1873.

Date, and from what Station.	White or Coarse Fish.		Weight.
	Boxes.	Barrels.	
1873.			
ATTRAIGHMORE:			
January,	9	—	—
February,	174	—	12 19 0 0
March,	162	—	11 5 1 0
April,	71	—	4 3 1 0
May and June,	82	—	5 3 2 0
September and October,	58	—	3 9 1 0
November and December,	15	—	0 16 2 0
TRONE AND MORY:			
January,	8	1	3 14 0 0
POSSARD:			
February,	8	—	0 1 1 0
Total,	571	1	44 5 3 0

APPENDIX, NO. 25—continued.

DOWNPATRICK, DUNDREUM, and NEWCASTLE RAILWAY.

APPENDIX,
No. 25.

[The fish conveyed over this railway are included in the returns made by the Belfast and County Down Railway Company for year ending 31st December, 1873, as the latter Company work the Downpatrick, Dundrum, and Newcastle Railway.]

RETURN of FISH conveyed by the Carrickfergus and Larne Railway Company, during the year ending 31st December, 1873.

Station.	White or Coarse Fish.		Salmon and Trout.	
	Baskets.	Box.	Baskets.	Box.
Larne,	10 boxes.	129 baskets.	88 boxes.	86 baskets.

RETURN of FISH conveyed by the Dublin and Antrim Junction Railway Company, during the year ending 31st December, 1873.

Date, and from what Station.	White or Coarse Fish.			Weight.			
	Baskets.	Box.	Bags.	Tons		lbs.	Da.
				1	2	3	4
1873.							
BAILEYNSHIRE : October,	1	—	—	0	10	8	0
GERMANY : January,	6	—	—	0	3	0	21
February,	4	—	—	0	7	0	16
March,	6	—	—	0	4	3	4
April,	3	—	—	0	3	0	21
June,	2	—	—	0	9	2	14
July,	1	—	—	0	15	1	25
August,	9	—	—	0	16	2	39
September,	11	—	—	0	11	2	34
October,	10	—	—	0	19	0	6
November,	12	—	—	0	18	0	6
CROATIA : February,	24	—	—	1	18	3	1
March,	27	2	—	1	18	3	9
April,	6	3	—	0	4	3	16
May,	24	3	3	1	11	1	0
June,	25	—	—	1	12	2	8
July,	24	—	—	1	18	3	16
August,	15	—	—	0	14	3	96
September,	17	—	—	0	16	2	27
ANTRIM : September,	—	1	—	0	0	3	0
Total,	297	10	1	15	0	3	14

RETURN of FISH conveyed by the Midland Great Western Railway Company, during the year ending 31st December, 1873.

From what Station.	White or Coarse Fish.		Weight.		Salmon and Trout.		Weight.	
	Baskets.	Box.	Tons cwt. qrs. lbs.		Baskets.	Box.	Tons cwt. qrs. lbs.	
			1	2			3	4
Athlone,	452	—	21	3	0	0	28	0
Ballyedale,	—	—	—	—	665	26	65	10
Ballin,	—	—	—	—	2,371	—	233	18
Ballyente,	15	—	1	2	0	0	—	—
Fusford,	—	—	—	—	22	5	0	15
CORK FISH.								
Galway,	922	1,967	521	0	0	2,029	1,849	198
Longford,	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	0
Oranmore,	—	—	1,455	119	14	0	29	1
Sligo,	—	—	—	—	350	131	30	1
Westport,	—	—	19	9	7	0	75	26
Total,	1,389	5,441	385	8	0	6,060	1,893	688

RETURN of FISH conveyed by the Great Northern and Western Railway Company, during the year ending 31st December, 1873.

Date, and from what Station.	Salmon and Trout.		Tons cwt. qrs. lbs.	
	Box.	Baskets.	1	2
Year ending 31st December, 1873, from Westport.	494½ boxes and 4 baskets, weighing, 47	14	3	9

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APPENDIX TO THE REPORT OF THE

APPENDIX
No. 25.—
Returns of Fish conveyed by the Irish North-Western Railway Company, during the year ending
31st December, 1873.

Return		Route	White or Coarse Fish.			Weight.
From	To		Bones	Baskets	Packages	
Londonderry,	Dublin,	Banbridge,	1	6	12 bags and 12 barrels,	Tons cwt. qrs. lbs.
"	"	Portadown,	-	15	28 barrels,	1 15 1 0
"	Liverpool,	Greencore,	8	4	-	2 7 2 0
"	Armagh,	Oranmore,	18	6	-	2 9 0 7
"	Belfast,	"	-	16	10 bags,	2 15 3 14
"	Dungannon,	"	4	-	-	2 4 0 14
"	Portadown,	"	-	2	-	0 2 0 0
Belvoir Junction,	Bleedingham,	Greencore,	112	-	-	0 3 1 0
"	Messingham,	"	5	-	-	0 6 0 2 99
Petigo,	Keshlough,	Bessbrook Junction,	22	4	-	2 1 3 0
"	Cloone,	"	17	11	-	2 0 0 2 0
"	Cavan,	Cloone,	8	1	-	0 15 0 0
"	Lisnaskea,	Bundoran Junction,	3	-	-	0 6 0 0
"	Omagh,	"	6	-	-	0 12 0 0
Belfast,	London,	Greencore,	296	-	-	17 19 1 0
"	Birmingham,	"	383	-	-	28 14 2 0
"	Quebec,	"	5	-	-	0 4 1 0
"	Dublin,	Dundalk,	20	-	-	2 9 0 0
"	Dundalk Goods,	Bundoran Junction,	51	-	-	10 19 2 0
Ballyshannon,	Bellfort,	Cloone,	8	-	-	0 4 2 0
"	Bellfort,	Dundalk,	5	-	-	0 8 0 0
"	Omagh,	Bundoran Junction,	-	12	-	0 8 0 0
"	Mertonabbey,	"	-	1	-	0 0 0 12
"	Swindon,	"	-	-	10 barrels,	0 12 0 0
"	Banbridge,	"	-	-	4 barrels,	0 9 0 0
Bundoran,	Keady Hill,	"	-	24	-	0 8 0 0
"	Omagh,	"	-	-	-	1 16 1 5
"	Belvoir,	"	-	25	-	1 7 0 26
"	Inishcrone,	"	-	4	-	0 4 3 18
"	Cloone,	"	-	32	-	0 9 2 23
"	Cavan,	"	13	12	-	2 12 3 25
"	Dublin,	Dundalk,	13	4	-	1 14 0 14
"	Newtownabbey,	Bundoran Junction,	14	-	-	1 31 0 26
"	Newslane,	"	-	5	-	0 8 0 15
Total,	-	-	931	965	79	95 1 3 4

SALMON AND TROUT.

		Route	Bones	Baskets	Parcels	Weight.
Stations,	Goods Depots,					
Strabane,	Londonderry,	-	90	3	-	6 16 3 18
St. Johnston,	Strabane,	-	7	26	-	0 15 3 24
"	Strabane,	Strabane,	-	-	1 Parcel,	0 6 1 0
"	Hill garden,	"	-	-	-	0 0 1 0
"	Castlere,	"	-	-	-	0 0 1 0
Londonderry,	Liverpool,	Greencore,	107	1	-	10 9 3 20
"	Manchester,	"	5	-	-	0 16 0 0
"	London,	"	1	-	-	0 0 3 0
Ballyshannon,	Armagh,	Omagh,	16	-	-	1 14 2 16
"	London,	Greencore,	843	-	-	21 6 0 0
"	Manchester,	"	219	-	-	21 4 0 0
"	Birmingham,	"	259	-	-	24 2 0 0
Bundoran,	Liverpool,	"	165	-	-	18 4 0 0
"	Bundoran Junction,	"	-	10	-	0 1 1 21
"	Dundalk,	Dundalk,	93	81	-	5 8 2 10
"	Banbridge,	"	-	8	-	0 2 1 25
"	Greencore,	Bundoran Junction,	3	-	-	0 0 3 13
"	Omagh,	"	3	9	-	0 8 0 16
"	Cloone,	"	2	47	-	1 14 0 1
"	Cavan,	"	2	3	-	0 2 1 21
Total,	-	-	1,826	184	3 Parcels,	183 2 3 16

RETURN of WHITE or COARSE FISH, and SALMON and TROUT, conveyed to Dublin by the Dublin and Drogheda Railway Company, during the year ending 31st December, 1873.

	White or Coarse Fish.	Salmon and Trout.			Weight.
		Bones	Baskets	Parcels	
Goods Depots,	4,968	—	Tons cwt. qrs. lbs.	149	Tons cwt. qrs. lbs.
Parcels	149	—	359 15 0 0	—	3 11 0 0
Total	5,117	—	3 12 0 0	149	3 15 0 0

APPENDIX, No. 23—continued.

APPENDIX,
No. 23.
—

RETURN of FISH conveyed to Liverpool by the Steamers of the Dublin and Liverpool Screw Steam Packet Company, during the year ending 31st December, 1873.

Date, and from what Station.	White or Coarse Fish.		Weight.	Salmon and Trout.		Weight.
	Bones.	Bones.		Bones.	Bones.	
DUBLIN:						
10th March,	-	-				
21st	-	-	10	-	1 0 0 0	-
24th April,	-	-	12	-	1 4 0 0	-
BALLOON:						
11th June,	-	-	-	-	-	7 15 0 0
DUBLIN:						
26th June,	-	-	48	-	4 16 0 0	-
2nd July,	-	-	4	-	0 12 0 0	-
11th	-	-	17	-	1 14 0 0	-
6th August,	-	-	22	-	2 4 0 0	-
26th "	-	-	24	-	2 8 0 0	-
29th "	-	-	70	-	7 0 0 0	-
5th September,	-	-	38	-	5 6 0 0	-
6th "	-	-	148	-	14 15 0 0	-
11th "	-	-	10	-	1 0 0 0	-
20th "	-	-	21	-	2 2 0 0	-
2nd October,	-	-	44	-	4 8 0 0	-
14th "	-	-	30	-	3 0 0 0	-
17th "	-	-	41	-	4 2 0 0	-
31st "	-	-	33	-	3 5 0 0	-
8th November,	-	-	64	-	6 5 0 0	-
21st "	-	-	8	-	0 16 0 0	-
16th December,	-	-	4	-	0 8 0 0	-
13th "	-	-	-	16	1 17 0 0	-
Total, .	665	16	68 7 0 0	57	-	8 15 0 0

RETURN of FISH conveyed to Holyhead by the Steamers of the London and North-Western Steam Packet Company, during the year ending 31st December, 1873.

Date, and from what Station.	White or Coarse Fish.		Weight.	Salmon and Trout.		Weight.
	Bones.	Bones.		Bones.	Bones.	
DUBLIN:						
January,	-	-	279	-	29 10 0 0	-
February,	-	-	545	-	54 12 0 0	1 0 0 0
March,	-	-	1,884	-	78 17 0 0	10 15 0 0
April,	-	-	1,379	-	187 0 0 0	541 -
May,	-	-	1,975	-	197 17 0 0	72 -
June,	-	-	4,934	-	499 9 0 0	164 -
July,	-	-	2,574	-	257 6 0 0	217 10 0 0
August,	-	-	1,683	-	183 4 0 0	43 -
September,	-	-	1,718	-	165 0 0 0	-
October,	-	-	2,668	-	270 19 0 0	-
November,	-	-	488	-	48 10 0 0	-
December,	-	-	410	-	61 0 0 0	-
GARNSWELL:						
January,	-	-	-	-	-	-
February,	-	-	-	-	-	-
March,	-	-	-	-	-	-
April,	-	-	-	-	-	-
May,	-	-	-	-	-	-
June,	-	-	363	-	36 2 0 0	830 -
July,	-	-	1,021	9	92 10 0 0	110 -
August,	-	-	451	-	44 1 0 0	-
September,	-	-	285	-	26 14 0 0	-
October,	-	-	233	-	25 4 0 0	-
November,	-	-	3	-	0 5 0 0	-
December,	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, .	22,931	2	2,179 4 0 0	1,385	-	300 1 0 0

APPENDIX TO THE REPORT OF THE

APPENDIX,
No. 25.

APPENDIX, No. 25—continued.

RETURN of FISH conveyed to the undermentioned Ports by the Steamships of the City of Cork Steam Packet Company, during the year ending 31st December, 1873.

From what Station	White or Coarse Fish.		Weight.	Salmon and Trout.		Weight.
	Bones.	Bones.		Bones.	Bones.	
Cork to Bristol,	694	14	83 0 0 0	397	—	50 14 0 0
" Liverpool,	2,486	—	948 10 0 0	3,581	—	155 12 0 0
" London,	—	59	2 10 0 0	—	—	—
" Plymouth,	—	150	11 3 0 0	—	—	—
" Milford,	60	—	6 0 0 0	6	—	0 8 0 0
Total,	3,373	216	253 11 0 0	3,092	—	90 14 0 0

RETURN of FISH conveyed to Glasgow by the Mail Steamers of the Belfast and Glasgow Royal Mail Steam Ship Company, during the year ending 31st December, 1873.

Date, and from what Station.	Herring.		Weight.
	Bones.	Bones.	
1873.			
Belfast:			
February,	66	—	5 11 3 0
March,	60	10	6 15 0 0
June,	1,506	636	203 8 0 0
July,	1,984	1,280	223 5 3 0
August,	931	550	119 4 0 0
September,	54	223	59 10 0 0
Total,	3,682	3,120	611 15 1 0

RETURN of FISH conveyed to Fleetwood by the Steamers of the Belfast Steam Ship Company, during the year ending 31st December, 1873.

From what Station.	White or Coarse Fish.		Weight.	Salmon and Trout.		Weight.
	Bones and Bones.	Bones.		Bones and Bones.	Bones.	
Belfast,	9,344	0	222 0 1 24	929	4	51 4 1 50

RETURN of Fish conveyed to Bristol by the Steamer "Beitun" of the Bristol General Steam Navigation Company, during the year ending 31st December, 1873.

Date.	White or Coarse Fish.		Weight.
	Bones.	Bones.	
29th April,	—	1	—
4th May,	—	1	0 2 0 0
25th "	—	1	0 1 2 0
25th June,	3	—	0 2 3 0
15th July,	—	3	0 4 2 0
22nd "	—	2	0 3 0 0
19th August,	—	4	0 3 0 0
2nd September,	—	2	0 5 0 0
9th December,	—	3	0 4 0 0
Total,	5	16	1 15 2 0

RETURN of FISH conveyed to Liverpool by the "Emerald Isle," of the Newry Steam Packet Company, during the year ending 31st December, 1873.

Date, and from what Station.	White or Coarse Fish.		Weight.
	Bones.	Bones.	
1873.	1,008	342	250 0 0 0

APPENDIX,
No. 25—continued.APPENDIX,
No. 25.

RETURN of FISH conveyed to Bristol by the "Argo" and "Apollo" of the Bristol General Steam Navigation Company, during the Year ending 31st December, 1873.

Date, and from what Station.	White or Coarse Fish.		Weight—short.
	Bass.	Basslet.	
1873.			
HOBSON:			Tons. cwt. qr. lb.
15th June,	5	—	0 13 1 0
15th " "	21	—	3 16 0 0
22nd July,	41	—	4 19 0 0
29th " "	16	—	1 11 0 0
5th August,	22	—	2 9 0 0
12th " "	39	—	4 6 0 0
14th October,	7	—	0 16 0 0
Total,	129	—	17 18 1 0

RETURN of FISH conveyed to England by the Dundalk Steam Boats of the Dundalk, Newry, and Liverpool Steam Ship Company, during the year ending 31st December, 1873.

From what Station.	White or Coarse Fish.		Weight.	Salmon and Trout.		Weight.
	Bass.	Basslet.		Bass.	Basslet.	
Dundalk,	899	—	Tons. cwt. qr. lb. 20 0 0 0	200	—	Tons. cwt. qr. lb. 10 0 0 0

RETURN of FISH conveyed to Stranraer by the Steam Boats of the Larne and Stranraer Steam Ship Company, during the year ending 31st December, 1873.

From what Station.	White or Coarse Fish.		Weight.
	Bass.	Basslet.	
Larne Harbour,	—	—	Tons. cwt. qr. lb. 162 0 0 7

RETURN of FISH conveyed to Glasgow by the Steam Ships of the Messrs. Burns during the year ending 31st December, 1873.

Date, and from what Station.	White or Coarse Fish.		Weight.	Date, and from what Station.	White or Coarse Fish.		Weight.
	Bass.	Basslet.			Bass.	Basslet.	
January 3rd, Morelle,	8	0 13	Tons. cwt. qr. lb.	May 12th, Morelle,	8	0 4	
" 10th, do.,	25	4 18		" 13th, do.,	2	0 9	
" 14th, do.,	29	2 14		" 20th, do.,	6	0 18	
" 17th, do.,	9	1 5		" 21st, do.,	5	0 12	
" 24th, do.,	24	4 5		June 4th, do.,	5	0 16	
" 28th, do.,	15	1 17		September 23rd, do.,	10	1 5	
February 4th, do.,	6	0 15		October 2nd, do.,	4	0 10	
" 7th, do.,	22	4 2		" 7th, do.,	5	0 10	
" 11th, do.,	22	2 18		" 10th, do.,	4	0 8	
" 14th, do.,	35	1 18		" 14th, do.,	8	1 2	
" 18th, do.,	8	0 9		" 17th, do.,	6	0 15	
" 21st, do.,	14	1 16		" 28th, do.,	10	1 5	
" 25th, do.,	5	0 13		" 31st, do.,	1	2	
March 3rd, do.,	7	0 12		November 11th, do.,	4	0 10	
" 31st, do.,	4	0 19		" 14th, do.,	11	1 6	
" 29th, do.,	4	0 18		" 17th, do.,	19	1 6	
April 4th, do.,	8	0 8		" 21st, do.,	20	3 15	
" 8th, do.,	8	0 8		" 23rd, do.,	4	0 6	
" 11th, do.,	12	1 10		December 3rd, do.,	9	1 3	
" 18th, do.,	6	0 15		" 5th, do.,	25	2 12	
" 21st, do.,	18	2 8		" 8th, do.,	17	2 3	
" 25th, do.,	8	0 12		" 12th, do.,	58	3 10	
" 28th, do.,	1	0 3		" 20th, do.,	1	0 3	
May 4th, do.,	5	0 12		" 31st, do.,	17	2 9	
" 8th, do.,	5	0 11		Total,	—	68 0 4	
" 12th, do.,	6	0 14					

APPENDIX,
No. 25.

APPENDIX, No. 25—continued.

RETURN of FISH conveyed by the Vessels of the Belfast Steam Ship Company, during the year ending 31st December, 1873.

Loachdaley, White or Coarse Fish, 1,451 boxes; Salmon and Trout, 1,075 boxes.

RETURN of FISH conveyed by Great Western Railway Company's Steamers from Waterford to Milford during the year 1873, viz.:

	BINS.	TONS.	TONS.	QUA.	BS.
Salmon,	3,793	or	315	9	1
Mackerel,	—		1,694	7	1

RETURN of SALMON carried from Waterford by Great Western Railway Company's Steamers during the Season of 1873.

Station.	Weight.	Station.	Weight.
Abergavenny,	Tons. cwt. qua. bs.	Brought forward,	Tons. cwt. qua. bs.
Bath,	2 3 6 16	Lichfield,	173 0 0 23
Bristol,	23 15 0 18	Malvern,	0 6 1 0
Birmingham,	25 1 3 5	Manchester,	5 5 28 23
Bradford, Yorkshire,	64 17 2 14	Mersey,	1 16 1 15
Brecon,	0 11 3 14	Newcastle,	0 1 1 0
Brown,	0 1 0 0	New Milford,	0 11 2 0
Bridgwater,	5 10 1 21	Portsmouth,	1 4 3 2
Cheltenham,	9 5 2 25	Scarborough,	0 0 3 1
Cardiff,	2 17 2 16	Somerville,	3 11 0 0
Clevedon,	4 2 1 0	Oxford,	7 17 2 25
Darby,	7 17 2 15	Rosslare,	0 8 2 14
Derby,	0 13 2 14	Scratford-on-Avon,	2 7 1 14
Dover,	0 1 2 0	Techy,	0 2 0 0
Exeter,	4 11 2 95	Tiverton,	0 1 1 0
Gloster,	0 9 1 14	Warrington,	2 13 2 6
Hanley,	0 9 1 14	Worcester,	1 3 3 27
Longton,	3 16 2 2	Wrexham,	3 4 2 18
Loughborough,	1 7 1 21	Whitland,	0 8 2 8
Leicester,	3 9 2 22	Wellington,	0 2 2 0
Leamington,	2 5 0 2		
Cashed forward,	173 0 0 22		
			912 11 1 15